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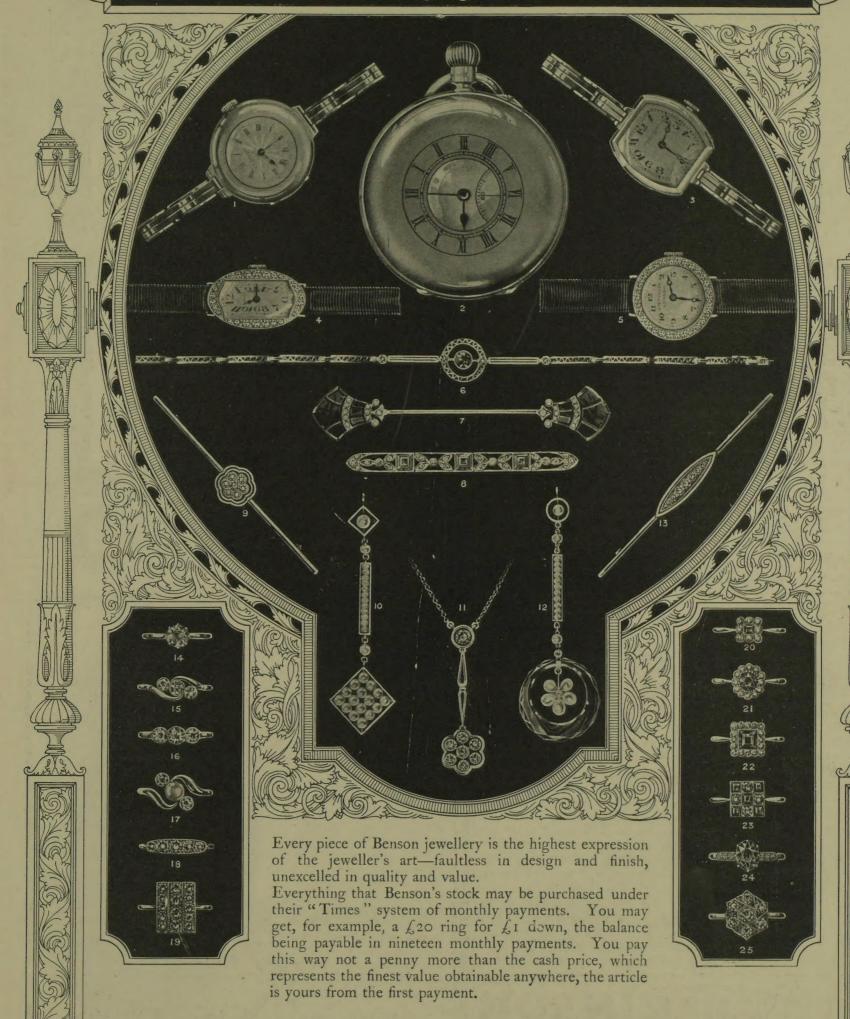
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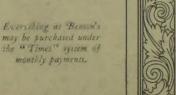
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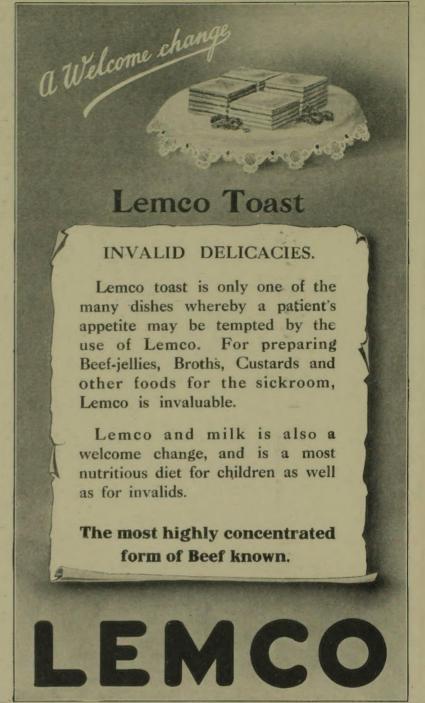
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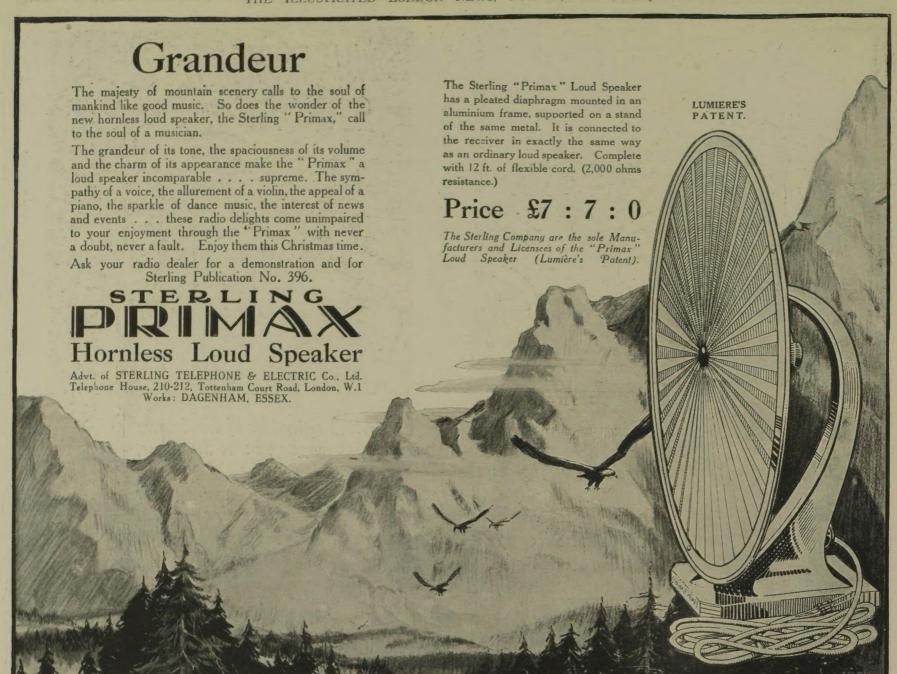
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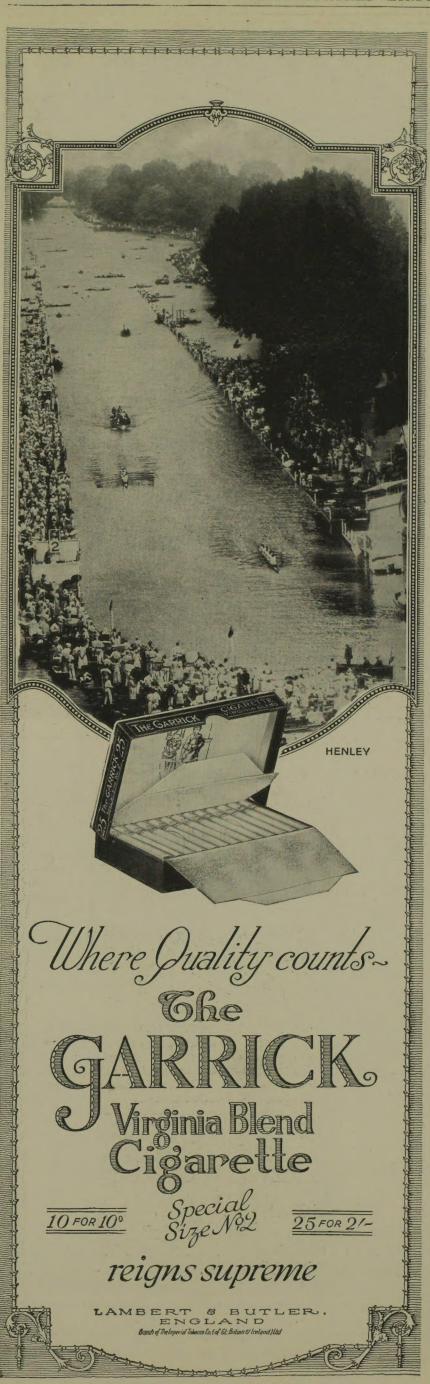




Photo: Janet Levons.

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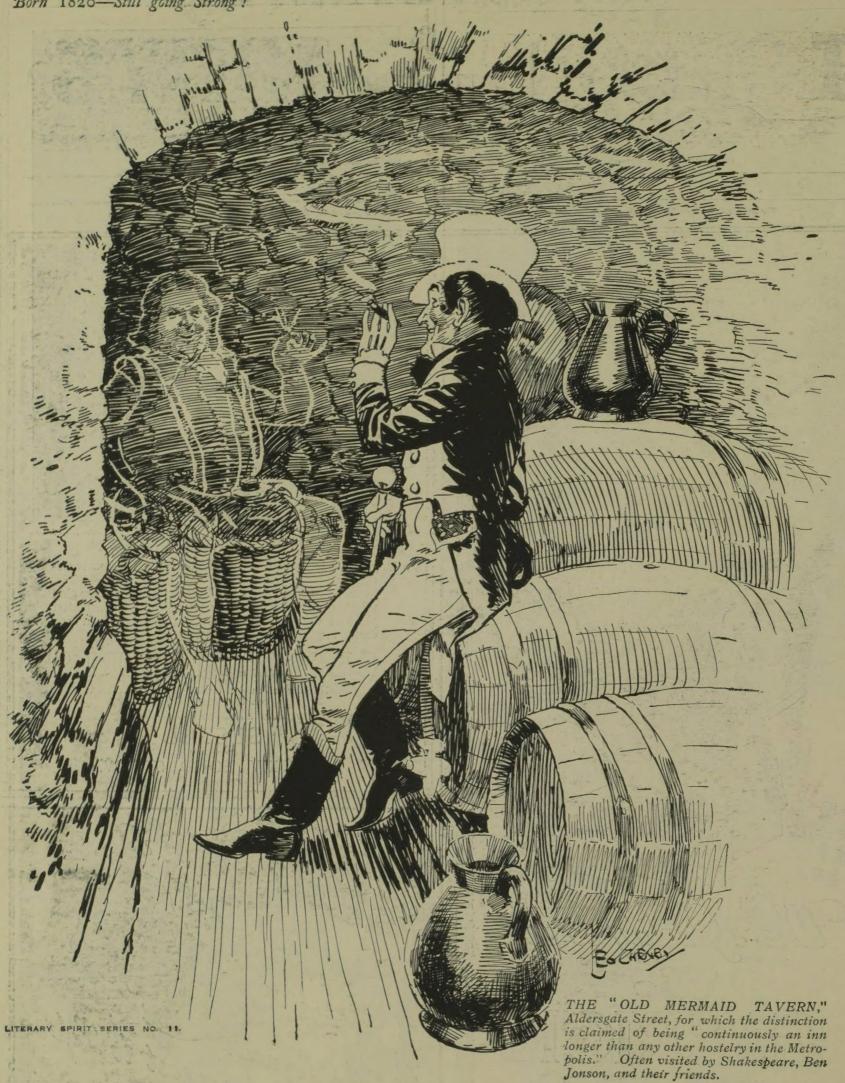
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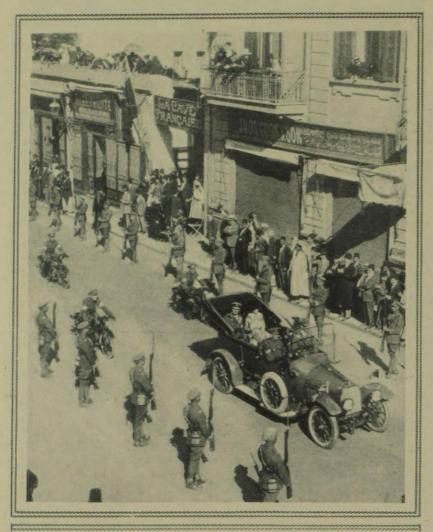
MURDERED IN CAIRO—AN OUTRAGE FOLLOWED BY STRONG ACTION IN EGYPT: THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR LEE STACK, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE SUDAN AND SIRDAR OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY, KILLED BY A GANG OF ASSASSINS.

Sir Lee Stack was driving from the Egyptian War Office to the Sirdaria for lunch on November 19, accompanied by his A.D.C., Captain P. K. Campbell, when, as the car drew up to allow a tram to pass, seven Egyptians of the student class standing in a line on the pavement poured a volley of revolver bullets into the car, and, as it drove on, shots were fired by other gunmen posted along the

road. The Sirdar received three wounds, and died next day. An unexploded bomb was found on the scene. Sir Lee Stack entered the Egyptian Army in 1899, retired in 1910, and in 1913 became Civil Secretary of the Sudan Government at Khartoum. In 1917 he became Acting Governor-General and Sirdar, and received the actual appointment in 1919. He was an excellent and popular administrator.

ZAGHLUL RESIGNS: MODES OF TRAVEL IN CAIRO; MILITARY TYPES.

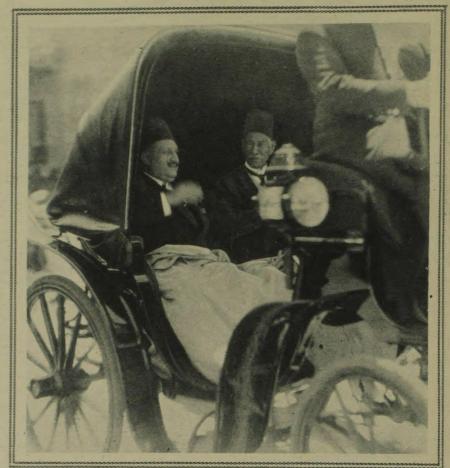
PHOTOGRAPHS BY G.P.A., SPORT AND GENERAL, AND L.N.A.



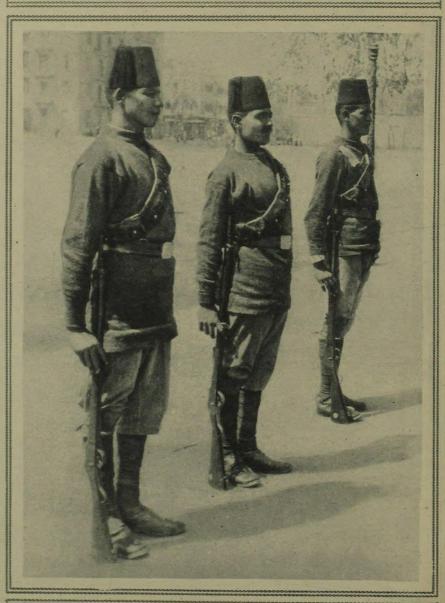
A CONTRAST TO THE IMPOSING CAVALRY ESCORT WHEN HE PRESENTED THE BRITISH NOTE: LORD ALLENBY'S CAR ATTENDED BY TWO MILITARY MOTOR-CYCLISTS, AS USUAL ON PREVIOUS VISITS OF CEREMONY.



FROM THE COUNTRY OF WHICH THE MURDERED SIRDAR, SIR LEE STACK, WAS GOVERNOR-GENERAL: TYPICAL SUDANESE SOLDIERS—(L. TO R.) A SIGNALLER, AN INFANTRYMAN, AND A DRUMMER.



HOW THE KING OF EGYPT AND HIS PRIME MINISTER TRAVEL IN CAIRO: KING FUAD (ON THE LEFT IN THE PHOTOGRAPH) DRIVING WITH ZAGHLUL PASHA, WHO RECENTLY RESIGNED WITH HIS CABINET.



BELONGING TO THE ARMY WHOSE FORCES IN THE SUDAN BRITAIN ORDERED TO BE WITHDRAWN, WITHOUT EGYPT'S CONSENT: TYPICAL EGYPTIAN SOLDIERS.

When Lord Allenby, the British High Commissioner in Egypt, went to the offices of the Council of Ministers in Cairo to present the British Note after the assassination of the Sirdar, he was escorted by a full regiment of cavalry, instead of merely by two military motor-cyclists, as had been the usual custom. The imposing cavalcade of Lancers made a great impression in the city. The first photograph above, which is given to illustrate the ordinary procedure, shows the arrival of Lord and Lady Allenby in Cairo. On that occasion the streets were lined with troops. On November 24 it was announced that Zaghlul Pasha and

his Nationalist Cabinet had resigned and that King Fuad had sent for Ahmed Pasha Ziwer, President of the Senate, who undertook to form a new Ministry. Zaghlul's resignation followed the action taken by Lord Allenby to carry out those of the British demands which Zaghlul's Government refused to accept, one of them being the withdrawal from the Sudan of all Egyptian officers and the purely Egyptian units of the Egyptian army. Lord Allenby informed Zaghlul Pasha that, as a first measure in consequence of this refusal, instructions had been given for British forces to occupy the Customs at Alexandria. This was done.

FACED WITH BRITISH DEMANDS: EGYPT'S KING, PREMIER, AND PARLIAMENT.

PHOTOGRAPH BY HANSELMANN, ANGLO-SWISS PHOTO STUDIO, CAIRO.



WITH THE MINISTRY THAT RESIGNED, AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF THE SIRDAR: KING FUAD (CENTRE) AT THE OPENING OF THE EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT—ZAGHLUL PASHA (RIGHT) READING THE KING'S SPEECH.

The second Session of the Egyptian Parliament was opened by King Fuad on November 12, and, as on the first occasion, the Speech from the Throne was read by the Prime Minister, Zaghlul Pasha. On the left are members of the Egyptian royal family. After the murderous outrage on the Sirdar, Sir Lee Stack, and before the announcement of his death, King Fuad issued a proclamation in which he said: "The odious attack upon the faithful Sirdar of our Army has profoundly afflicted us." The Egyptian Government was much perturbed by the strong British action taken after the death of the Sirdar. Of the

seven demands made by the British Government through Lord Allenby, the High Commissioner, only four were definitely accepted. The Egyptian Government agreed to apologise, to pay a fine of £500,000, and to suppress popular political demonstrations, but demurred to the withdrawal of Egyptian troops from the Sudan and to an extension of the Gezira irrigation area, and reserved their reply to the seventh demand concerning the protection of foreign interests. Lord Allenby promptly intimated that the demands would be enforced, and Zaghlul Pasha went to see King Fuad. Later, Zaghlul and his Cabinet resigned.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

WHILE I happen to be pretty well detached VV from the purely party controversies about the late Election and the present Government, I confess I am more easily reconciled to the Government than to the Election. I mean that, while I agree with many others about the avoidance of Socialism, I am by no means satisfied with having beaten a fad by a scare. It is not satisfactory that the clear case or controversy touching liberty and public ownership could not be placed before the democracy except by demagogues screaming aloud the dangers of demagogy. Personally, I think that in the case of most Labour leaders the red flag is really an exceedingly pink flag. But, anyhow, there is no doubt that the red flag is not quite so red as it was painted. There is, however, the deeper danger of something which is much worse than demagogy; and that is plutocracy. Unless the few years in front of us are used with some real responsibility for reform, and some sense of the need of a new social solution, what is called the Socialist peril will

go on growing more and more perilous. We may be very lucky in having the interval to use; but we shall be most horribly unlucky if we cannot use it.

The New Statesman, the very moderate Socialist paper, has a very moderate article on the anti-Socialist campaign. points out very truly the peril of a campaign which may become a defence of plutocracy rather than of liberty. In the course of doing so, it admits a difference in the anti-Socialism of Mr. Belloc, calling him an idealist, and talking of "the respectable though, as we think, impracticable alternative of the Distributive State." We are grateful for the evidence that the alternative is beginning to be recognised; but there is something very queer about the manner of its recognition. 'It seems strange that our ideal should be called impracticable when it has been half-a-hundred times put into practice. It seems stranger still that it should be called so by people whose ideal has never been put into practice. has never been in all history a community controlled by State Socialism as conceived by the Fabians of the New Statesman. There have been scores and scores of peasantries and guilds of small shopkeepers keeping

property distributed as in the ideal of Mr. Belloc. We do not object to his being called an idealist for having that ideal. But obviously it is those who call him an idealist whose ideal is nothing else except an ideal.

What is meant, of course, by such a suggestion is something that is a singular mixture of ignorance and fatalism. It is ignorance about the past combined with fatalism about the future. The countless cases in the history of Christendom, and, for that matter, of all the world, in which our "impracticable" ideal has been practised by crowds of people, all larity which has divided English education from the common cultures of Europe-that iron curtain of industrialism that has cut us off not only from our neighbours' condition, but even from our own past. It has taught us to forget not only our contemporaries' experience, but even our own experience. We have not only lost the meaning of what some now think almost a foreign word, such as peasant; we have quite equally lost the meaning of an intensely and intimately

English word, such as yeoman. We have not only failed to realise what the French mean by the petit bourgeois, but what we ourselves meant by being contented with the title of a nation of shopkeepers. It is not necessary to go abroad and find a French proverb which says that even the charcoal-burner is master at home, when we have so long parodied or dismissed the sentiment that the Englishman's house is his castle. The truth is that it has been necessary to shut up the modern mind within very narrow limits in order to shut out the tradition and the truth of the Distributive State.

It is not necessary that all the French bourgeoisie on the Parisian boulevards should begin burning charcoal in the depths of the forests in order to assert the ideal that each of them is maître chez lui. It is not necessary that each of the suburban gentlemen living in Surbiton should crown his villa with castellated battlements or defend it with a drawbridge and portcullis in order to assert the idea

different from them all. It would contain a certain number of the modern improvements; a careful selection of the few that are improvements. It would have such means of communication as are necessary to make it a community. It would have to be on its guard against the more subtle modern evils; not merely against the comparatively innocent wickedness of Shylock and Bishop Hatto. In this sense it would adapt itself to the age; but it has never shown any incapacity to adapt itself to any age. But of the Fabian Collectivist State we can say nothing; for it has never existed in any age. If ever it appears, it will be the first of its kind, and not improbably the last of its kind.

Nevertheless there is one thing in favour of it; and that is the movement against it. It is none the less true, as I suggested at the beginning, that the actual motive and method by which Socialism was defeated were too unworthy to give any guarantee against Socialism being victorious. Indeed, the anti-Socialist compaign looks

like the one last chance that Socialism has of being victorious. Socialism is long past its high - water mark in the cbb and flow of intelligent opinion. Everywhere, men are talking sense against it in private; its only chance was that they should talk nonsense against it in public. Its one last chance is that its followers might find a certain renewal of excitement in avenging mere electioneering defeats and exposing mere electioneering slanders. It would thus indeed become the equal of the Old Parties; its party catchwords would outlast its party programmes: and it would still be fighting long after it had left off thinking. By attacking its catchwords with catchwords, and its riot with riot, the party papers have probably lowered Labour to the position of a party. But nobody has yet used the Distributive State either as a slander or

There is one advantage in a notion's being neglected, and that is that it is in a sense new. And there is one advantage in its being new that it is in a sense neutral. The very normal social ideal I have often suggested in these columns has one great advantage.

umns has one great advantage. It is not what is commonly called party politics. It does not remind any Radical of the infamous conduct of the Tories at the bye-election at Hugbyin-the-Hole. It does not recall to any Tory what abominable things Mr. Gladstone said in 1885. It does not even raise the more recent memories of exuberant malice or glorious nonsense connected with the journalistic arguments about Socialism in the recent conflict. The parties are not even divided along any lines corresponding to it. There is a small group owning large property in all parties. There is a smaller group owning small property in all parties. There is an enormous group owning no property in all parties. The doctrine of distributism as distinct from Bolshevism and from big business may or may not be accepted when it is studied; but at least it is not familiar enough to be rejected before it is studied. In this case there is some remote chance that people may listen to principles or proposals affecting our practical future with something approaching to a practical spirit; and may consider the social salvation of England in a sane and rational fashion, for all the world as if it were a proposition of Euclid-or of Einstein.



TWO PROTAGONISTS IN EGYPT: FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ALLENBY (LEFT), THE BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER, TALKING TO ZAGHLUL PASHA (THE EGYPTIAN EX-PREMIER) AT A RECENT RECEPTION BY KING FUAD IN CAIRO.

The decision and promptitude with which Lord Allenby has handled the situation in Egypt caused by the murder of Sir Lee Stack, the Sirdar, has inspired confidence that British interests there are in the hands of a strong man.

Photograph by G.P.A.

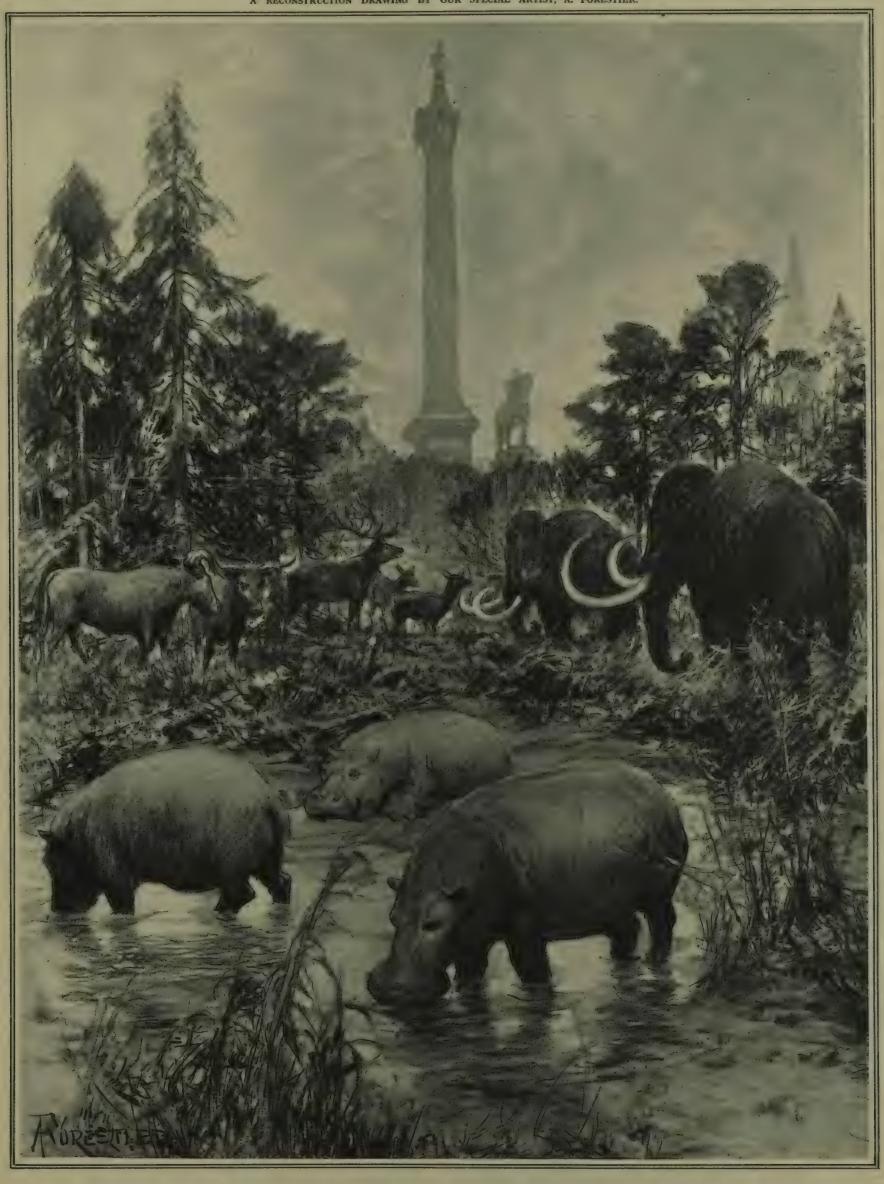
implied in saying that an Englishman's house is his castle. It is not, as many suppose, a part of any democratic distributive plan that we should reproduce the precise conditions of a feudal age, or even the precise conditions of a prehistoric village. We may think our society wants many of the conservative virtues of French peasants without wishing to conserve the colour of their blouses or the clipping of their poplars. We may envy something without imitating everything, and wish we could stand in their shoes without wanting them to be wooden shoes. As a matter of fact, the costumes of peasants throughout Europe are much more varied than the costumes of clerks throughout Europe.

What is true of costumes is equally true of customs. As a matter of fact, widely scattered as are these experiments all over the history of the world, there is probably no pair of them that is exactly a pair. They are tried under different difficulties; they are distorted by different evils. And just as all the old distributive States are different from each other, so the new distributive State would be

OUR ANAGLYPHS.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE IN THE ICE AGE: A VISION OF PAST AND PRESENT.

A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWING BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. FORESTIER.



A SCENE SUGGESTED BY THE DISCOVERY OF FOSSIL BONES BENEATH TRAFALGAR SQUARE: THE SITE IN THE ICE AGE, SHOWING "HIPPOS," AUROCHS, RED DEER, AND MAMMOTHS—WITH A VISION OF NELSON'S COLUMN BEYOND.

Fragments of fossil bones recently discovered during excavations at the south side of Trafalgar Square, on the site of a new insurance office, showed that in the Ice Age the place was a haunt of the hippopotamus, the mammoth, the aurochs (a large ox), and the great antiered red deer. The bones found, which included part of a mammoth's tusk, a neck vertebra of a hippopotamus, one tine of a red deer's antier, and parts of an aurochs skeleton, were identified by Sir Arthur Keith and Mr. R. H. Burne, of the Royal College of Surgeons, to whose museum they have been presented. They were found 30 ft. below the surface in a stratum

of sand and gravel, which was lower than the arctic bed, containing Stone Age flint implements, discovered during the construction of the neighbouring Admiralty buildings. The fragments had evidently been deposited by the Thames when it flowed close by the site of Trafalgar Square and the Mall. The animals represented by the bones were contemporary with palæolithic man in this country. Our artist's drawing is imaginative, showing, beyond the Ice Age scene, a vision of the modern buildings to arise there long ages after—the National Gallery, the Nelson Column, and St. Martin's Church.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



MARKING WHERE WATLING STREET TRAVERSED KENT:

THE OLDEST MAP OF ROMAN BRITAIN.

By O. G. S. CRAWFORD, Archaelogical Officer Attached to the Ordnance Survey, Southampton.

THE resurrection, if one may so call it, of Watling Street, on November 19, is a notable event. Once more that ancient highway becomes a main artery of traffic for travellers to the Continent, as it was in Roman days and throughout Saxon and mediæval times. Strictly speaking, there is no authority for applying the Saxon name, "Watling Street," to this section of the Roman road from the Kentish ports to Chester. But long usage has caused the name to be applied to it, and it will stick. We do not know by what name, if by any, the Romans called it, but we have a copy of a Roman map of part of England, on which it is marked. In the

record the exact sites upon the Ordnance Maps. It is inevitable that, in a work of such magnitude, the old Roman road should disappear; but it has died in a good cause. The new road replacing it is a finer thing than a decayed remnant of Roman times.

The Peutinger Map is the oldest extant map It is a mediæval copy of Roman Britain. a Roman map, of which we know nothing except that, from internal evidence, it seems to have been compiled about 350-400 A.D. The present drawn upon sheets of vellum

together, making a roll more than eleven feet long, and represents an area stretching from England and Spain to India and Ceylon.

Strictly speaking, it is not a map at all, but a road-diagram for the use of tra-vellers. The mediæval copy here reproduced first came to light at Augsburg in 1507, whither it was brought by a Vienna classicist called Konrad Celtes. Where he found it is not known; he himself said "in a certain old library." Perhaps, therefore, his silence was prudent. Now it is one of the chief glories of the Vienna National Library (to the authorities of which, and to my friends Professor Menghin and Dr. Franz, I am much indebted). Unfortunately, the last strip of the vellum roll, including the title and most of Britain, has been lost.

In the accompanying illustration we see a diagrammatic representation of eastern England. The central black line represents the Thames. North of it is East Anglia, with Camuloduno (Colchester) and Baromaci (Chelmsford, properly Cæsaromagus), and other places whose site is uncertain. South of the Thames, borough appears as Ratupis, Dover as Dubris, and Lympne as Lemavio (properly Lemanis). Close to the last place is put Isca Dumnoniorum (Exeter)! On the opposite page is given a larger portion of the map showing the British section in the left-hand top corner.

Across the Channel, Belgium and North France appear at the top separated from South-Western France by the Bay of Biscay (Sinus Aquitanicus). Boulogne appears as "Gesoriaco quod nunc Bononia" ("Gesoriaco, which is now called Bon-

onia"). Lugduno is Leyden. Coriallo is at or near Cherbourg. Tolosa is Toulouse; Burdegalo is Bordeaux. The island faintly visible between Dubris and Coriallo may represent one of the Channel Islands.

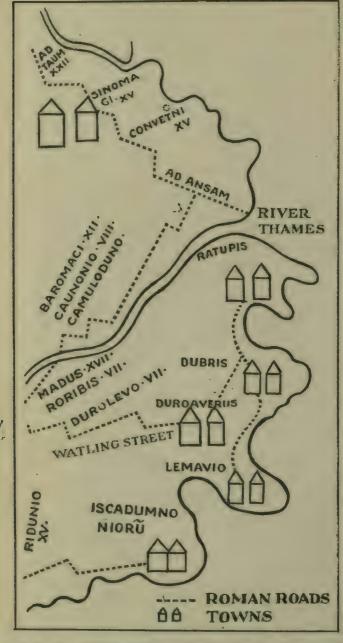
So far as Britain is concerned, it will be observed that not all the known Roman towns and forts are marked. The fourth-century forts of Walton Castle, near Felixstowe (now submerged), Bradwell (Othona?), Reculver (Regulbium), and Portchester (Portos Adurni) are all omitted.

The three which are shown (at Richborough, Dover, and Lympne) are all known to have been important sites before the forts were built there; so that this part of the map may perhaps be based upon a Roman original of the late third century. Possibly, however, the omissions may be intentional.

Nor are all Roman roads shown. For instance, the one which ran across the Weald from Rochester to beyond Bodiam, in Sussex, is left out, although the Roman character is proved by the fine paved ford recently discovered by the writer near Hemsted

Park. On the other hand, a still unidentified coastal road is marked between Lympne and Dover, and another from near Ad Ansam to the coast.

It is interesting to compare this, the oldest map of Roman Britain, with the newest recently published by the Ordnance Survey; a new edition of the latter is being prepared, and no doubt those who can fill in gaps in the roads will report them to the office in question. Subjoined is a table of the names on the British section of the Peutinger Map, with their modern equivalents.



SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE KENTISH PORTION OF WATLING STREET IN THE PHOTOGRAPH ON THIS PAGE: A KEY-PLAN TO THE OLDEST EXTANT MAP OF ROMAN BRITAIN.

accompanying illustration, its course can be seen running between Duroaverus (properly Durovernum, Canterbury) to Durolevo (near Faversham), Roribis (properly Durobrivis, Rochester), and Madus (properly Noviomagus, unknown, but 10 miles from London). The distances separating these stations are given in Roman numerals representing miles; thus, the figure vit after Durolevo should indicate that it was seven Roman (or 6.65 English) miles from Rochester.

But the distances along this section of Watling Street, both here and in the Antonine Itinerary, are unreliable and inconsistent. All we can say is that there is evidence of a considerable Roman settlement at Ospringe, near Faversham. The cemetery has been thoroughly excavated by Mr. Whiting, of that town, and it may be that of the Roman settlement called Durolevum. No one knows where Noviomagus was, though several guesses have

During the remaking of Watling Street, numerous finds have been made. It is gratifying to note that the authorities in charge of the work have taken every care to preserve these and to



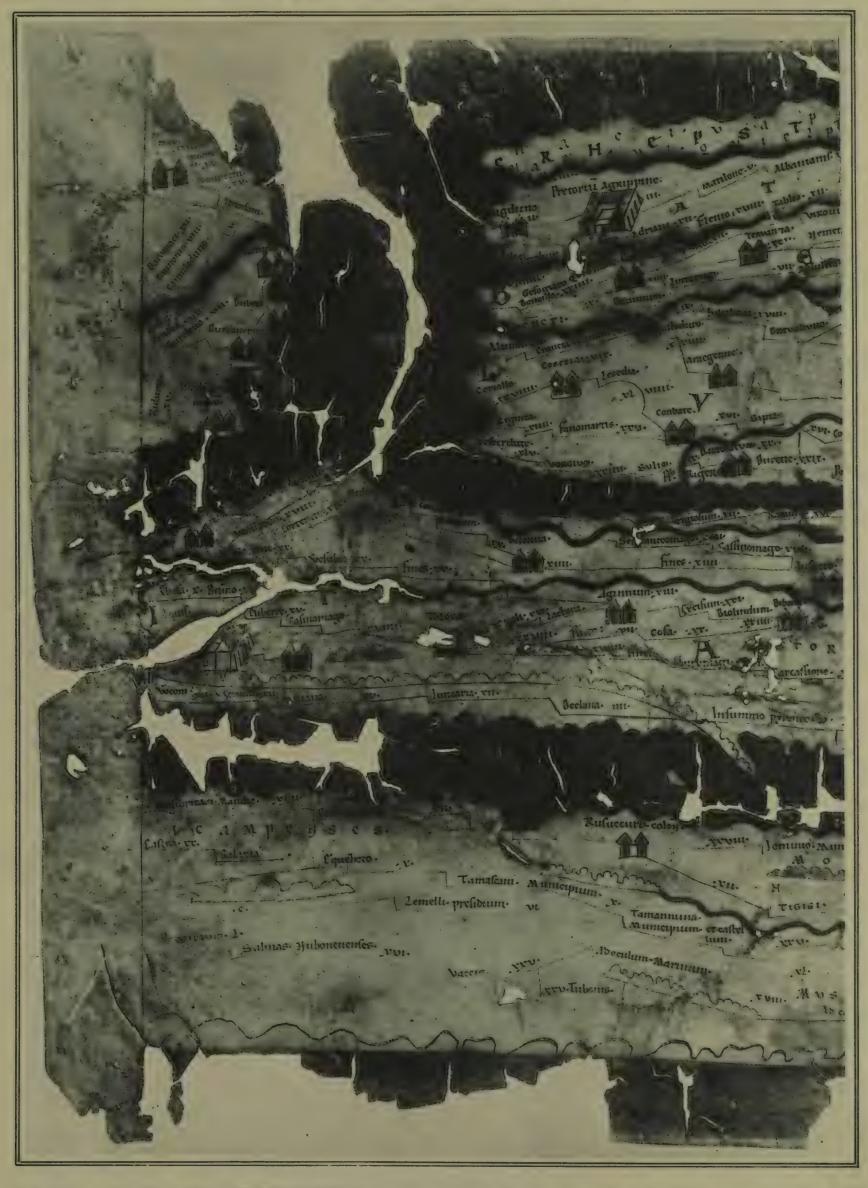
SHOWING THE KENTISH PORTION OF WATLING STREET RECENTLY RECONSTRUCTED AND OPENED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES: THE BRITISH SECTION OF THE PEUTINGER MAP.

The above photograph is an enlarged portion of that reproduced on the opposite The position of Watling Street may be traced by reference to the adjoining key-plan.—[By Courtesy of Mr. O. G. S. Crawford.]

	TABLE OF NAMES O	ON THE PEUTIN	IGER MAP, WITH
	THEIR MO	ODERN EQUIVAL	ENTS.
		Emended or	
	As Spelt on the Map.	Alternative Form.	Modern Name.
		[Mu]RIDUNO	Seaton, Devon?
	ISCA DUMNONIORUM		Exeter.
	LEMAVIO	LEMANIS	Lympne (Stutfall
			Castle),
	DUROAVERUS	DUROVERNUM	Canterbury.
Dubris		· Same.	Dover.
	RATUPIS	RUTUPLE	Richborough.
	DUROLEVO	Same.	Near Faversham.
	Roribis	[Du]ROBRIVIS	Rochester.
	Madus	[Novio] MAGUS	
	»)		miles from Lon-
			don).
	CAMULODUNO .	Same.	Colchester.
	CAUNONIO	CANONIO	Kelvedon (Essex).
	BAROMACI	[CÆ]SAROMAGUS	
	AD ANSAM	Same.	Stratford St. Mary.
	Convetoni	Combretonio	
	Commercial	C	and Norwich.
	SINOMAGI	SITOMAGO	Between Ipswich
	AD TAUM		and Norwich.
	UD I VOM		Tasburgh? (near

SHOWING WATLING STREET: "THE OLDEST MAP OF ROMAN BRITAIN."

By Courtesy of Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, Archeological Officer Attached to the Ordnance Survey.



INCLUDING PART OF WATLING STREET REOPENED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES: THE PEUTINGER MAP, SHOWING PART OF BRITAIN (LEFT TOP CORNER, ENLARGED OPPOSITE) AND FRANCE—THE FIRST FACSIMILE REPRODUCTION IN THIS COUNTRY.

The reconstruction of a Kentish section of Watling Street, opened by the Prince of Wales on November 19, "marks the completion," as he said, "of the task bequeathed to us more than 1600 years ago by the Romans." Above we reproduce what is described by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, in his article on the opposite page, as "the oldest extant map of Roman Britain." This consists of a section of the Peutinger Map, which (as Mr. Crawford writes in a separate note) "derives its name from Conrad Peutinger of Augsburg, in whose library it was found on his death in 1547. It is supposed to have been brought to Europe from a monastery in the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem, and to have

been a copy made by some thirteenth-century scribe from an original of the third or fourth century." It is really a road diagram, marking distances for travellers, rather than a map, and as a whole it extends to India. The above section includes part of Britain (in the left-hand top corner, enlarged on the opposite page) and the Channel, but the bulk of it (on the right) represents France. The Bay of Biscay is indicated by the upper black belt, nearly halfway down the page. "Lugduno" (top centre) is Leyden (Lugdunum Batavorum), not Lyons (Lugdunum). "The Peutinger map," writes Mr. Crawford, has never been reproduced in facsimile in this country."



The World of the Theatre.

By J. T. GREIN.



THE THEATRE IN HUNGARY.

AM sitting in one of the most artistic cities of the world as guest of the Government to see land and people, and the name of this city is Budapest. To every Englishman, Budapest means "gulash," the wine of Tokay, and beautiful women. He has perhaps heard some of the Hungarian musicians, such as Dohnanyi and Bartok and Hubay, but of the Hungarian theatre and its operas, of the



A BALCONY SCENE IN MUSICAL COMEDY FROM SPAIN: PRINCE NURRIDEN (MR. GREGORY STROUD) SERENADES MARIPOSA (MISS DÉSIRÉE ELLINGER), IN "THE FIRST KISS," AT THE NEW OXFORD THEATRE.

"The First Kiss," from the Spanish of Paso y Abatl, with music by Pablo Luna, has a picturesque setting at Seville in the days when the Moors ruled in Spain. The story turns on the kidnapping of a baby girl, who when she grows up, ignorant of her high rank, is bought in the slave market by the prince to whom she had been betrothed in infancy. The above scene occurs just after the purchase, before her identity is discovered. The fine singing of Miss Désirée Ellinger and Mr. Gregory Stroud in the love duets is one of the great attractions of the piece.—[Pholograph by Ernest H. Mills.]

immense work in the cult of Shakespeare, hardly a word is ever mooted in the English Press. And yet I have heard more about Shakespeare in a week in the land of the Magyars than I hear in a whole year in England, except when I am with the Shakespeare Societies or in the entourage of the Old Vic. In the following article I shall tell something about the culture of Shakespeare in Hungary in general.

I have, for that purpose, enjoyed a long interview with the President of the Hungarian Academy, Albert of Berzeviczy, who has placed most valuable material at my disposal. Meanwhile let me relate what that remarkable man, Sandor Hevesi, who is now the leader of the National Theatre, has told me about his activities. Like all reformers, Hevesi began in a small way as an artistic revolutionist. Some twenty years ago he started an Independent Theatre in Budapest, and it literally convulsed the artistic world of the capital, just as the Independent Theatre of London shocked the natives in 1891. He gave them Ibsen, he gave some Zola and Björnson and all the great Russians, and opened the eye of the public to a new era. Then he became a producer at the National Theatre and a bannerman of Shakespeare. At length, after the Revolution, he was appointed Director-General of the National Theatre under the distinguished Intendant-General, Baron Wlassics. But he made one condition, and it was that in the National Theatre he-Hevesishould be an absolute ruler, and that he should be a Castor to the Pollux of the Intendant. Their collaboration has been so harmonious that not only did the two men become great friends, but, whenever Baron Wlassics wanted to modernise the methods of the National Opera, he called in the services of the Director of the National Theatre-Hevesi.

It would lead me very far to go through the whole of the stupendous work which Hevesi has achieved in the two years of his rule. On the average he produces one play a fortnight, which means that in a year no fewer than some twenty new plays or revivals are brought out. He works from morning till night, and expects almost supernatural activity from his actors. But all work with

love and for comparatively small pay, so that the relationships between actor and manager are wholly fraternal.

Now let us consider how the Hungarian loves his Shakespeare. Since 1922 the National Theatre has given no less than four Shakespeare Cycles, comprising thirteen plays of the Bard, and I can say in truth and without exaggeration that, if all

the performances were of so high a standard as the two which I saw during my one week's stay, I can but declare that I have not seen the like of them either in Germany or Holland, and certainly not in England.

My readers know that I am a pleader for, and when needed a defender of, our national drama, and that my admiration for the Old Vic amounts to reverence; but such finish as I have seen in "The Taming of the Shrew," even more than in "Julius Cæsar," is beyond my praise. Even the Bianca, generally so tedious, shone by brilliancy and liveliness, and the Gobbos were vastly amusing in a higher comedy sense. But the most remarkable feature was that Hevesi has humanised-I should almost say, aristocratised-the play. This Petruchio was not a brute feigning to be a tyrant; he was a complete man of the world with a great sense of humour and with grace in his methods of coercion. And Catherine from the beginning was not merely a wild girl in her tantrums, but a strongly temperamental woman carried away by the passion of the foaming, coursing blood within her. She never forgot that she was au fond a lady of quality, and thus there was method in her madness. The scenes between the twain were of exquisite comedy, classic in spirit, yet modernised in the speed and the grace of the delivery. Space fails me to go into further details of the production, the thousand and one illuminating ideas which Hevesi, reproducer, has delved from Shakespeare's text. The performance from the beginning to the end was a thing of beauty and a joy for ever. If I were richly endowed with the world's goods, my first mission would be to transfer the Shakespeare Cycle from the National

Theatre of Budapest to London, lock, stock, and barrel. Of "Julius Cæsar" I shall only say that the Brutus was magnificent, and that the Mark

Antony, in the famous address to the people, roused such enthusiasm that for twelve minutes (by my watch in hand) the public would not cease clapping because it was not satisfied with the ovation it had given to the actor.

Now, how do the Shakespeare performances fare from an economic point of view? The answer is simple and plain as a pike-staff. The State, which is as poor as any of the crippled States of Europe since the war, can yet find £9000 sterling per annum for its National Theatre, and six times as much for its Opera. Will England blush when it reads this-England, the State which does nothing, and whose one national institution, the Old Vic, has to be maintained by a private pittance of £1500 per annum from the Shakespeare Memorial Fund? As to the public, as soon as a Shakespeare performance is announced—as is often done—a week beforehand, the house is sold out. No need to try and obtain seats from the box-office. The box-office has its shutters down before the performance begins. And, poor as the Hungarians are, they scrape together their miserable paper crowns, and peasant and proletarian overflow the gallery whilst the magnates fill the stalls. 'As for the enthusiasm, it is boundless, but discreet. The Hungarian public never breaks a scene by applause; lit rarely applauds the exit of an actor. The tribute is paid at the end of the act; then the clapping vies with the thunder of heaven.

One word more about Hevesi before I leave the National Theatre. How the man does it, I don't know, but, in the coolie work of his existence, he has found time to dramatise Jokay, to write plays of his own: one entitled "Elzevier," which is just ready, I hope to bring to London. He has written a famous book about "The True Shakespeare," "The Art of Diction," "The Art of the Actor," and a whole tome on Bernard Shaw. More, he has undertaken the gigantic task of translating Shaw's works into Hungarian; and, as he found his National Theatre too large for some of Shaw's more intimate plays, he started this year a little Salon-Theatre called Kammerspiele, where he carried "Candida," which had failed miserably in 1916 at the Comedy Theatre at Budapest, to such victory that it has had an unprecedented run, and is ever in demand for revival. The future of the Kammerspiele is assured, and it will be the National Theatre of "Fine Art in Miniature." As soon as 1925 is chimed in, "Arms and the Man," our Barrie with "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire," and John Galsworthy's "Windows" will be introduced to the Hungarian people. have already dubbed the new playhouse the "Second National Theatre.

To what heights could we not fly, had we but one Hevesi in London!



EMBARRASSING RESULTS OF AN AUSTERE J.P. TAKING TO "THE SPORT OF KINGS," IN THE COMEDY SO NAMED AT THE SAVOY: (L. TO R.) PANAMA PETE (MR. GRIFFITH HUMPHREYS, THE SECOND FROM LEFT). ALGERNON SPRIGGE DISGUISED AS A POLICEMAN (MR. BASIL FOSTER), DULCIE PRIMROSE (MISS ROSALINE COURTNEIDGE), AND AMOS PURDIE, M.P. (MR. HOLMAN CLARK).

lan Hay's new comedy, "The Sport of Kings," is racy in more senses than one. Amos Purdie, M.P. and Justice of the Peace, an austere puritan, is led by circumstances to try his hand as a "bookie," and impersonates one Panama Pete on a suburban course.

Complications ensue when the real Panama Pete calls on him later, as shown in the photograph.

Photograph by Foulsham and Banfield, 11d.

FIRE AND LOOTING CAUSE £5,000,000 DAMAGE: CIVIL WAR IN CANTON.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY A. G. BLEZ, J. E. CAMMELL, AND C.N.



A REMINISCENCE OF FORMER GERMAN TRAINING? CHINESE SOLDIERS DOING THE "GOOSE STEP"—AN ARTILLERY COLUMN AT CANTON IN A MARCH-PAST OF TROOPS INTENDED BY SUN YAT-SEN FOR AN EXPEDITION AGAINST PEKIN.



CANTON IN FLAMES: THE COMMERCIAL QUARTER BURNING DURING THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE MERCHANTS' VOLUNTEERS AND SUN YAT-SEN'S TROOPS, WHO SET MANY BUILDINGS ON FIRE.



WHERE AT LEAST A THOUSAND SHOPS WERE DESTROYED: A RUINED STREET IN THE MERCHANTS' QUARTER AT CANTON AFTER THE FIGHTING BETWEEN THE VOLUNTEERS AND SUN YAT-SEN'S FORCES.



DURING THE "ORGY OF MURDER AND LOOTING" IN CANTON THAT FOLLOWED THE DEFEAT OF THE MERCHANTS' VOLUNTEERS BY SUN YAT-SEN'S TROOPS: SOLDIERS GUARDING THEIR LOOT PILED ROUND A LAMP-POST.



INCLUDING A WOMAN: A RED CROSS DETACHMENT, CARRYING WHITE FLAGS, RETURNING AFTER A VAIN ATTEMPT TO HELP THE WOUNDED IN CANTON.



WITH A MACHINE-GUN POSTED AT THE TOP OF THE STEPS TO PREVENT THE ESCAPE OF FUGITIVES: A BRIDGE IN CANTON, SHOWING SMOKE FROM BURNING BUILDINGS IN THE BACKGROUND.



FIRE AND PILLAGE IN CANTON: BANK BUILDINGS LOOTED BY SUN YAT-SEN'S MERCENARIES, AT THE CORNER OF THE BUND AND CHENG YUAN STREET, AFTER THE FIGHTING ON OCTOBER 15.

Canton suffered severely in the street fighting that broke out on October 15 between the Merchants' Volunteers and the troops of Sun Yat-Sen. He had some weeks before seized a cargo of arms consigned to the Volunteers, and the merchants had called a general strike. Sun Yat-Sen gave up half of the arms and expected in return that the strike would be abandoned, but, this not being done, he declared the Volunteers an illegal body and demanded all their arms. They refused to comply, and fighting followed. The soldiers broke down the Volunteers' barricades, and, helped by "Red" partisans, set fire to many premises in the merchants' quarter, while pickets sniping from high buildings prevented firemen from extinguishing the flames. Finally, the Volunteers were defeated, and, as a "Times" correspondent said, "an orgy of murder and looting set in. . . The

western portion of the city near Shameen (the foreign residential quarter) presents a woeful aspect. At least 1000 shops have been destroyed, and the estimates of the damage range as high as £5,000,000. Business is suspended. . . . It is believed that foreigners are not in danger. . . Sun Yat-Sen has ordered the arrest of the Volunteer leaders. Two of the wealthiest have been executed." It was reported that the Red Cross found it impossible to help people trapped in burning buildings, as the soldiers had seized the firemen's implements to destroy barricades. A French account mentions that, on the defeat of the Volunteers, the British Communist Party in London sent congratulations to Sun Yat-Sen, and adds that his threatened expedition against Pekin was never taken seriously. The leaders there called him "the paper tiger." He recently left Canton for Tientsin.

THE "CHRISTIAN GENERAL" AND HIS "IRONSIDES" TAKE CHARGE

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED



AFTER A FORTY-MILE MARCH: SOME OF GENERAL FENG'S TROOPS AND ARTILLERY MASSED
IN FRONT OF THE CHEN LIEN GATE ON THEIR ARRIVAL TO OCCUPY PEKIN.

AFTER THE "OCCUPATION OF PEKIN: CIVILIANS READING GENERAL FENGS PROCLAMA-TION ANNOUNCING HIS WITHDRAWAL FROM THE FIELD AND HIS INTENTION OF STOP-PING CIVIL WAR IN CHIMA.



WELL-EQUIPPED AND ARMED WITH A GOOD RIFLE: A TYPICAL CHINESE
"IRONSIDE," WEARING A DISTINCTIVE WHITE ARMLET INSCRIBED WITH
GENERAL FENG'S INSIGNIA, AND FASTENED WITH A SAFETY-PIN.



HALTED IN FRONT OF THE LEGATION QUARTERS IN PEKIN: TROOPS OF THE CHRISTIAN GENERAL, FENG YU-HSLANG, MAKING THEIR ENTRY INTO THE CITY ON THE MORNING OF COTOBER 23.

General Feng Yu-bialang, who is known as "the Christian General," while his troops are called Chinese "Ironsides," brought off a dramatic coup by his sudden occupation of Pekin. He was formerly the suberdinate of Marshal Wu Pel-fu, Commander-in-Chief of the Pekin Government forces, recently defeated by his old enemy, Chang Teo-lin, the war-lord of Manchuria, with whom General Feng Yu-biang lene cast in his lot. In the early hours of October 22, General Feng's active properties of the period of Manchuria, with whom General Feng Yu-biang lene cast in his lot. In the early hours of October 22, General Feng's active properties of the period o

IN DISTRACTED CHINA: FENG YU-HSIANG OCCUPIES PEKIN.

BY THE "TIMES."



WITH HIS BEHEADING KNIFE, OR EXECUTIONER'S SWORD: ONE OF HUNDREDS OF SOLDIERS SIMILARLY ARMED POSTED BY GENERAL FENG ROUND THE PRESIDENT'S PALACE DURING THE NEGOTIATIONS.



CLOSED BY AN IMPROVISED BARRICADE OF VEHICLES ERECTED BY THE TROOPS OF GENERAL FENG YU-HSIANG: THE ENTRANCE TO THE BRITISH LEGATION IN PEKIN.



RESTING AFTER A LONG AND TIRING MARCH OF FORTY MILES: TRANSPORT CAMELS OF GENERAL FENG YU-HSIANG'S ARMY MASSED IN FRONT OF THE CHEN LIEN GATE AT PEKIN.



AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE LEGATION QUARTER IN PEKIN: GENERAL FENG YU-HSIANG'S MEN SEARCHING MOTOR-CARS COING IN AND PREVENTING CARS FROM PASSING OUT INTO THE NORTHERN CITY.

young Empetor (with loss of rank) from the Imperial Palace, where he had been allowed to live in retirement since the establishment of the Republic. (A portrait of the Empetor was given in our issue of November 15.) A conference between Feng Yu-haing and Chang Tso-lin then took place at Tientsin, the port of Pokin, and it was stated that they were persuading the retired Anti leader, Tuan Chi-jul, to accept the Presidency, but that differences had arisen between them. Another report stated that Tuan Chi-jul was supported by Wu Pei-fu and the Yangtze Alliance (consisting of the military governors, or Tuchuns, of eight central provinces) on condition that Feng Yu-haing was eliminated. Chinese politics are complicated by constant intrigues, bargainings, and changing of sides. Later, on November 23, it was announced that Tuan Chi-jul was assuming office as "Chief Executive" (virtually Dictator), while Feng had retired from active service and intended to visit the United States and Great Birtian. This was held to dicate an arrangement with the Yangtee leaders.

A NUMBER of years ago a reviewer in one of the more ponderous critical journals referred to a volume under notice as "a holiday substitute." The phrase was just, for the book, a novel of the picaresque order, carried the reader away to an island in the Mediterranean where he might meet a company whose like is unknown in the colder and foggier latitude of 51 North, or thereabouts. The book, as I have said, was a tale, and not a travel book, although its author is better known as an observant wanderer than as a novelist, but when he combined his two rôles, the result was so successful that the work (Mr. Norman Douglas's "South Wind") has been cited, not without reason, as one of the literary events of recent years.

It may be mere coincidence; it may be, on the other hand, a tribute to the collective astuteness of the Brotherhood of Publishers; but, whatever the real reason, it so happens that these dull autumn days, when those fortunate people whose way of life does not bind them to the Sub-Polar regions are busy making plans to follow the birds of passage Southwards, have been lightened by the appearance of a number of new books dealing with the sunnier regions beyond the gateway of Charing Cross station—"whence good cruises all begin." Although we may not all be able to label our luggage for Egypt or the Midi, we can at least make the bookseller's shop or the library the starting-point for a mental sojourn beyond the English Channel. For that expedition I hereby appoint myself your travel agent and (if Mr. Punch will allow me to borrow and adapt his joke) booking-clerk.

The title of the first book, "BENEATH AFRICAN GLACIERS," by Anne Dundas (Witherby; 12s. 6d.), adds one more instance to the old tag "Ex Africa semper aliquid novi." One's school geography dwelt so largely on the desert and steamy swamp character of the Dark Continent that, without a definite effort of memory, one tends to forget that the summit of Mount Kilimanjaro is eternally snow-capped. Mrs. Dundas is the wife of an official of the British Government, stationed up-country in Tanganyika Territory, formerly "German East," but now administered by Great Britain under Mandate of the League of Nations. The author's home was beneath the shadow of the great mountain, and it seemed to her like a friendly neighbour—

So potent an influence was it in our everyday life that instinctively one's waking thoughts were focussed upon it, and one's first conscious act was to reach for the field-glasses and search eagerly for some hitherto undiscovered beauty which would reveal itself with the new-born day. And in reverence and gratitude for this feast of beauty one must honestly state that never did that mighty mountain host disappoint us.

It is a further, though minor, coincidence that, as I write these words, I have only to lift my eyes to see the snows of the Dent du Midi, for I, too, have fled from a London November.

Although the greater part of Mrs. Dundas's book deals with the life and people of the plains, there is, through it all, a feeling of the presence of the mighty mountain dominating the landscape, and almost, it would seem, dominating the thoughts of the dwellers about its foot. The author has gone about the land of her adoption with open eyes, and her opinions of native social life are set down clearly and with understanding. Her ninth chapter, "Matrimony and the African Woman," is particularly challenging, and is certain to provoke discussion wherever this extremely interesting and in many ways enlightening book is read. I recommend the volume heartily to all students of the Empire who desire to know more about that rich and versatile region of the earth—Eastern Equatorial Africa. Is it stretching too far the bow of fancy to wonder whether our descendants may not escape the sleet and fogs of wintry London by climbing aboard an aeroplane at Croydon bound for Tanganyika Territory, equipped with ski, skates, and snow-boots, just as our less mobile selves set off for Château d'Oex, Klosters, or St. Moritz? I pass the suggestion to Colonel Searle, of Imperial Airways, for his consideration.

"Beneath African Glaciers" is the book of an Englishwoman, or possibly a Scotswoman, transplanted to Africa at the call of duty. Here, on the other hand, is the story of a sporting trip, "The High Grass Trail," by Frank Savile (Witherby; 15s.). One attempts no comparison of the two books, for they are basically different. Mr. Savile accepts things as he finds them; he writes in a highly humorous key—of which you shall have a sample later—and, as a natural consequence, he attempts no speculations, nor ventures any serious opinion about anything. If Mrs. Dundas's book is one not to be taken lightly, Mr. Savile's is essentially a volume for the hour recreative rather than the hour reflective. "The High Grass Trail" is the record of a big-game expedition, undertaken by the author and his wife. The venue was the basin of the Shiré river, and the time of year (as the title indicates) was the season of "high grass." The big-game hunter chooses, as a rule, the time of "low grass" and normal visibility; but, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Savile's view was limited in every direction by six-foot walls of vegetation, he made some excellent shooting.

There came a time, however, when he found himself unable to make a clean kill. An antelope, a wart-hog, and an elephant all got away, in circumstances which should have led to a different result. After these repeated failures, it occurred to Mr. Savile that his weapon, and not his shooting, was the cause. So he made a test. He found an open space, hacked out a target on a tree, and retiring fifty paces, prepared to fire. "The boys watched me with the curiosity usually accorded to other entertaining idiots. The Bwana was going to shoot a tree? Well, judging by the events of the last forty-eight hours, the Bwana had made a good choice, for a tree at least stood still. Even then, however, it was likely that the Bwana would miss—or that was their inference. I shot. Then I went forward to the mark. The bullet was close to the extreme outside edge of the target—considerably over a foot from the centre at fifty yards!" When further trials proved that the sights, had been damaged, Mr. Savile was faced with a new dilemma. Should he try, without tools though he was, to adjust the sights, and waste further cartridges in testing? "No—I made up my mind that for the next six weeks I should have to make the necessary allowance for error in each shot fired. A somewhat grey prospect for a man whose food supply



HOLDING AN EXHIBITION AT THE SPORTING GALLERY:
MR. H. M. BATEMAN—A PORTRAIT-SKETCH BY A. J.
MUNNINGS. A.R.A.

MUNNINGS, A.R.A.

Mr. H. M. Bateman, whose delightfully humorous work is familiar to "Sketch" readers, is holding one of his periodical exhibitions of original drawings, at the Sporting Gallery—London's newest picture gallery—at 32, King Street, Covent Garden. The private view was arranged for November 22, and the opening of the exhibition to the public for the 24th. The exhibition also includes pictures of sport by leading sporting artists of the day. Mr. Bateman is an Australian, having been born at Sutton Forest, New South Wales, in 1887. Mr. A. J. Munnings, whose portrait-sketch of him we reproduce, is the well-known sporting painter.

and that of nearly thirty other souls depended on his success in hunting, but what else was to be done? It was just one more lesson, well-punched home from Africa, that it is insensate to enter her wilds inadequately armed."

From these books of work and play in the Africa of our own times, I recommend you to turn to one which concerns that continent in days when its centre, on the maps, was marked "Unexplored Region." In the field of African exploration in the middle nineteenth century there is one name to conjure with, and it is not, therefore, surprising to find that name incorporated in the title of a book about one of his lesser brethren. "In the Footsteps of Livingstone," Being the Diaries and Travel Notes made by Alfred Dolman, Edited by John Irving, with Illustrations by the Author (The Bodley Head; 12s. 6d.), is the record of a young man, son of a wealthy London lawyer, who made four separate journeys to the Cape between the years 1845 and 1851. The book will interest students of the African pioneers for the glimpses it gives of David Livingstone's father-in-law, Dr. Robert Moffat of Kuruman, the missionary. Alfred Dolman was on his way to Livingstone's station at Kolobeng

when he came by his death. The precise circumstances of his end will probably never be known, and the remark of Dr. Moffat's son in 1912 that it was "one of the numerous tragedies of the Bush in South Africa in those days," seems to sum up the situation finally. The illustrations to the book are a series of rather amateurish sketches in pen and ink and water-colour by Dolman's own hand which barely justify the editor's description of him as an artist.

Without ships the travellers of the world would fare badly, and, although on your mental holiday I would not have you dwell too long on the misadventures of travel by water, you may yet be interested in "Peril of the Sea," by J. G. Lockhart (Philip Allan and Co.; 8s. 6d. net), which retells the stories of some of the world's most famous shipwrecks, from the White Ship to the Titanic. The case of the Royal George is told in the words of a survivor, a seaman, whose private opinion as to the cause of the disaster does not coincide with that of the poet Cowper: "It was the weight of metal and the water which had dashed in through the port-holes, which sank her, and not the effect of the wind upon her." So much for the "land breeze" which "shook her shrouds." This book is well worth attention, if only as a change from sea stories with a less strong foundation of truth.

Yet another book which will help you to escape from this November weather is "Gardening in Sunny Lands," by Mrs. Philip Martineau (Cobden Sanderson; 155.). The sunny lands in question are the Riviera, California, and Australia. Mrs. Martineau tells you how to make the best of the prevailing conditions of the site. The author is already well known as a writer on gardening and gardens, and the present volume should do much to enhance her reputation. Primarily she is an expert writing for experts, but even so there is much to amuse, entertain, and instruct the less technical reader. I confess to a spirit of unchristian envy towards the fortunate possessors of gardens such as those which are illustrated in the excellent photographs. The fact that Miss Edith Wharton contributes a Foreword serves merely to make an already valuable book the more valuable.

I have noticed lately and remarked on the growing popularity which attends the raking up of ancient mud. Another volume of old Court scandals is just recently to hand, and, although this particular type of foot-note to history may be all very well for the serious student in his work, I cannot see that anyone is going to find much pleasure or profit in these tales of evildoing in distant days. However, as the author of the book before me suggests, the human part of history may appeal more strongly than the record of government, and for those who desire to see with what sort of people bygone monarchs surrounded themselves, I can point to "Rogues and Scoundrels," by Philip W. Sergeant (Hutchinson; 18s.), which gives detailed accounts of a patchwork crew of villains and villainesses at the Court of St. James's. The book deals with various periods between the broad limits of Henry VIII. and George II., but inevitably the author's happy hunting:ground is the day of the Merry Monarch. Even though the subject-matter of the book bored me, I cannot but admire the skill and patience which Mr. Sergeant has brought to the difficult task of dragging these inestimables from their unhallowed graves and in no small measure making them live afresh. The faces of these quasi-heroes here reproduced are as uninviting as the lives which the text describes.

Messrs. Arrowsmith have recently sent me a beautiful and interesting book—beautiful in format and contents, and charming in its conception. Whereas the usual rule is to illustrate a book by pictures, this is a picture-book illustrated more or less with letterpress. From this you will have guessed without my telling you that it is the work of a pictorial artist rather than a writer.

In "A PAINTER'S ANTHOLOGY," made by Arthur Watts (Arrowsmith; 25s.), are collected the artist's favourite verses and prose-poems, cunningly interspersed with appropriate designs. Mr. Watts is catholic in his admiration, and the selections are from sources as divergent as the Authorised Version of the Scriptures and the Works of George Gordon Byron. Be that as it may, there is no incongruity, for, as the compiler explains, he has included the poetry which has appealed to himself personally, whether it be the glorious doggerel of "Thomas Ingoldsby" or the famous address to sleep. Not all the poems have their accompanying drawing, but, of those that have, one in particular delighted me. Facing William Blake's song, "Piping Down the Valleys Wild," is a figure looking very much as Blake must have looked to his contemporaries, dancing joyously and piping upon a hill-top, while from a neighbouring cloud a chubby infant beams approval. Those who know the song, or who read it in this thoroughly delightful collection of verse and picture, will be able fully to appreciate the gentle jest which is an unfailing guide to the whimsical and charming humour of the artist, and the book he has "made."

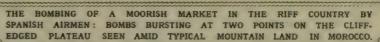
AIR RAIDS AS SEEN BY THE RAIDERS: SPANISH BOMBS ON MOORS.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY CENTRAL PRESS AND AGENCIA GRAFICA (MADRID).





A FORETASTE OF THE CHEMICAL WARFARE OF THE FUTURE? GASOLINE BOMBS DROPPED FROM SPANISH AEROPLANES BURSTING AMONG MOORISH BUILDINGS IN THE RIFF AND SPREADING CLOUDS OF FUMES.







ONE OF ABDEL KRIM'S ARTILLERY POSITIONS IN THE RIFF ATTACKED BY SPANISH AEROPLANES: AN AIR PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE EXPLOSION OF ONE OF THE BOMBS WHICH DESTROYED SEVERAL GUNS.

MOORISH ARTILLERY AT ALHUCEMAS ON WHICH BOMBS WERE DROPPED FROM SPANISH AIRCRAFT: TYPICAL RIFF MOUNTAIN COUNTRY—SHOWING A LINE OF GUNS IN THE CENTRE CURVING DOWN TOWARDS THE RIGHT.

These remarkable air photographs afford a vivid idea of the effects of an air raid as seen by the raiders, like the previous set of the same subject given in our issue of November 22. As there mentioned, the Spanish forces in Morocco, in the course of their withdrawal from Sheshuan and their numerous outposts, have for some time past been making a considerable use of aircraft to bomb Moorish positions and lines of communications in the Riff. In the Laraiche zone, during October, bombing operations were carried out on a large scale by aeroplanes, and it was reported that over 300 Moors had then been killed, while some of the tribes had been compelled to take refuge in caves. Later, during the evacuation of the

Wad Lau base camp, an attack by the Spanish garrison on the Moors besieging the camp was supported by all the available aircraft, including seaplanes. In the Spanish retreat from Sheshuan, General Serrano, a veteran of the war in Morocco, commanding a column, was killed by a stray shot. Later news mentioned a strong attack by the Moors on Spanish columns near Sok-el-Arba, halfway to Tetuan, at a point where the road passes through a defile. It was reported on November 24, in an unofficial message stated to have escaped the censorship, that the Spanish troops had suffered very heavy losses in the retreat, the casualties numbering at least 1000.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



COCKROACHES AND CANCER.

By W. P. Pycrast, F.Z.S., Author of "The Infancy of Animals," "The Courtship of Animals," etc., etc.

A STATEMENT went the round of the papers the other day to the effect that cockroaches were now definitely proved to be carriers of that terrible disease, cancer. This is rather too sweeping a statement. Investigations which have recently been carried out in Italy seem to show that this household pest is associated with the occurrence of certain forms of cancer, but we have yet to find one or two missing links in the chain of evidence, which is accumulating, before that indictment can be completed. Enough, however, is known to make us desire more than ever to be rid of the presence of these disgusting invaders of our homes. Yet other ills that flesh is heir to may, it would seem, be fostered and distributed by their nightly wanderings in our kitchens.

A story is told of a very precise governess who reproved her pupil for talking of "black-beetles," telling her that, in future, she must always describe them as "cockroaches," for they were not black and they were not beetles. "I will, Miss Smith," was the rejoinder, "though they are not 'cocks' and they are not 'roaches.'" Nevertheless, to nine people out of ten they are just "black-beetles"—by any other name they would smell just as vile. They are not beetles in the strict sense of the term, but belong to a more primitive order of insects, known as the Orthoptera, which includes the grasshoppers and the earwigs, among others. In



FIG. 2.—WITH AN EYE-LIKE BLACK
SPOT IN THE CENTRE OF A PALEYELLOW THORAX: PARATROPES
PICA—A SOUTH AMERICAN COCKROACH OF REMARKABLE COLORATION.

the true beeties the voung emerge from the egg in a form totally unlike the adult, and must pass through a pupal, or resting, stage before they emerge as 'beetles. Young cockroaches are, to all intents and purposes, like the adults, though in miniature, when they escape from the egg, and they attain the adult stage by a series of moults, or changes of skin, without the intervention of this resting or pupal stage.

Few people probably, save entomologists, know that there are three species of cockroaches indigenous to these islands. But they have the decency to live in hiding, in woods and on heaths. Such as invade our homes, warehouses, and glasshouses are aliens, which have introduced themselves as "stowaways' in consignments of commodities of various kinds from abroad. Our "black-beetles" may be one of two species—the "Common Cockroach" or the "German Cockroach." The first-named is believed to have been introduced some time during the sixteenth century; but whence it came, or where its original home was, nobody knows. At first it was confined to seaport towns, slowly working its way inland. About 1790 Gilbert White was complaining that they had invaded his house at Selborne. The so-called "German Cockroach" was apparently introduced during, or soon after, the Crimean War. How it got this name no one knows. It is certainly not a native of Germany. It may be a native of Asia. 'Germans repudiate it, calling it the "Russian Cockroach," while the Russians retaliate by calling it the "Prussian Cockroach."

In habits the two species are very similar. Both are exceedingly fond of warmth, and abound in bakehouses, distilleries, hotels, and restaurants. In dwelling houses the kitchen is the favourite abiding place. But always they congregate most where they can easily contaminate our food. Evil in their ways, they love the dark. Those who can summon up courage to get up in the middle of the night, go down to the kitchen, and suddenly turn up the light, may see them in swarms, and all exceeding the speed limit as they rush to their hiding-places.

Nothing seems to come amiss to them in the way of food. They will eat the whitewash off the walls

with the same relish as the icing off the cake. Boots and books alike are liable to attack. But they have a great fondness for beer. Place a shallow bowl of beer and treacle down on the floor, and a number of

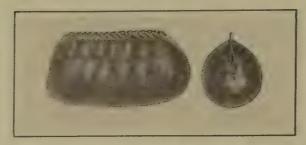


FIG. 1.—LIKE A GLADSTONE BAG: THE EGG-CASE
OF THE COMMON COCKROACH—SIDE AND END VIEW.
"The egg-case of the Common Cockroach, which looks like a
'Gladstone bag,' is formed within the body as the egg is ready
for deposition, the two processes going on together."

sticks from the floor to the edge of the dish, and you may take them by the hundred. Not only does the cockroach leave its excreta over everything it touches, but it taints it with a vile and pungent "roachy"

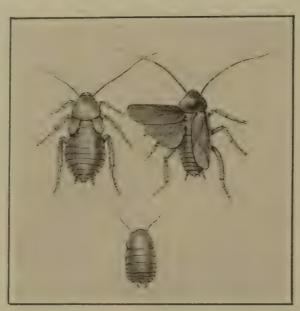


FIG. 3.—SUSPECTED OF SPREADING CANCER: THE COMMON COCKROACH—MALE (ON THE RIGHT), FEMALE (WITH ONLY VESTIGES OF WINGS) AND YOUNG (WINGLESS).

smell, communicated partly by the wax secreted by certain glands of the body, as well as by saliva ejected through the mouth. By these means pestilent bacteria and other sources of disease are distributed.



FIG. 5.—NEARLY FOUR INCHES LONG! A GIANT COCKROACH OF PERU AND ECUADOR—MEGABLATTA LONGIPENNIS—"SHOWING ITS ENORMOUS WING-CASES CURIOUSLY SCULPTURED."

The dominant of these two species is the "Common Cockroach" (Blatta orientalis), which takes, it is believed, five years to come to maturity. "German Cockroach," on the other hand, attains to maturity within the course of a year, and is vastly more prolific. It is smaller than the Common species, and both sexes bear well-developed wings. common cockroach, on the other hand, the wings of the female are reduced to vestiges (Fig. 3). The eggcapsules of these creatures are very remarkable structures (Fig. 1). They are formed within the body of the parent, and packed with eggs, beautifully spaced. Since the formation of the case takes place simultaneously with the deposition of the egg, it comes about that females may be seen with the egg-case protruding from the end of the abdomen, and being thrust further and further out, as the eggs are deposited in it. About sixteen eggs are enclosed within each case. As each female will produce in the course of a year about twenty-five cases, each containing sixteen eggs, even allowing for a considerable mortality one can easily explain the numbers which infest our kitchens. The smaller species is even more prolific, each egg-case containing round about forty eggs!

When Nature started making cockroaches she did the thing, as always, handsomely. She made species

by the thousand, wingless and winged, some quite small, and some giants. One of these latter, Megablatta longipennis, shown in the accompanying photograph (Fig. 5), is nearly four inches long. This is a native of Peru and Ecuador, and is of a rich chestnut red. At the other extreme we have two species measuring scarcely more than one-eighth of an inch long. In coloration they show a no less striking diversity, but



FIG. 4. — CURIOUSLY LIKE A
BEETLE, STEEL-BLUE (ALMOST
BLACK) AND WINGLESS: HEMINYCTOBORA TRUNCATA—A COCKROACH OF MEXICO AND GUATEMALA.

one needs colour-photography to do them justice in this matter. Two species, however, may be mentioned here in this connection. One of these, a native of Mexico and Guatemala, is of a steel-blue; almost black, and, as will be seen in the photograph (Fig. 4), wingless. Unfortunately, it has no name in common speech, so must it be called Heminyctobora truncata. Paratropes pica, from South America, is also shown here (Fig. 2) on account of its strange coloration, which is of a metallic blue-black, with patches of pale yellow. The black patch on the head in the setting of yellow has a curiously eye-like appearance.

In the matter of shape, too, they vary much. One of the most striking in this particular is the rare Gromphadorina portentosa, of Madagascar. It is nearly three inches in length, and has two spine-like projections on the thorax, which simulate the horns found on some Lamellicorn beetles. Some have antennæ of prodigious length; and in the case of one species from South America these "feelers" are coloured black, white, and red. Furthermore, for a considerable distance they are beset with close-set hairs, reminding one of a "bottle-brush," but so far no one has been able to divine their purpose.

Nor is this all. Some "mimic" other insects in regard to their shape, while others have come to resemble "wood-lice," even to the custom of rolling their body up into a ball when alarmed. Were this article trebled in length there would still remain a host of interesting facts unmentioned. Cockroaches, in short, though most unwelcome as co-tenants of our houses, are really extremely interesting insects.

ENACTING THE TRANSMIGRATION OF SOULS? A BALINESE CREMATION.

Reproduced from "Round the World," by Frank Hedges Butler, F.R.G.S. By Courtesy of the Author and of the Publishers, Messrs. T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd. Photographs by Lux and the Author.



EACH WITH A BOWL ON HER HEAD CONTAINING OFFERINGS TO THE DEPARTED: A PROCESSION AT A ROYAL FUNERAL IN BALL—"BEAUTIFUL GIRLS AND WOMEN CARRYING THEMSELVES SUPERBLY AND MOVING SLOWLY ONWARD WITH INDESCRIBABLE DIGNITY AND GRACE."



"THE BODY IS PLACED IN A WOODEN, PAINTED FIGURE OF AN OX . . REPRESENTING THE DECEASED'S CONDITION OF BEING ON HIS RETURN TO EARTH": A BALINESE FUNERAL CUSTOM SUGGESTING A FORM OF BELIEF IN THE TRANSMIGRATION OF SOULS.

In Mr. Frank Hedges Butler's new and delightful travel book, 'Round the World' (reviewed in our last number), there is a very interesting chapter describing the ritual of cremation in the island of Bali, near Java. "The ceremony I attended," he writes, "the cremation of one of the king's brothers, was a great event. . . The body is placed in a wooden painted figure in the form of an ox or some other animal, representing the deceased's condition of being on his return to earth. Baskets of food, bananas, eggs, cakes, and different fruits are deposited near the place of ceremony. After this the body is taken out of the coffin-case and placed on a minaret close to the final burning-stake. The priests then

carefully carry the deceased into the middle of the pile, a light is applied to the base, and the whole stage becomes a huge bonfire." An earlier account of a similar ceremony, quoted by Mr. Butler, says: "Bewildering is the endless procession of beautiful girls and women (with sacrificial gifts). . . The body is taken down from the tower to the funeral pyre, a platform for a wooden animal, more often a steer, but sometimes a grotesque tiger or lion, rarely an elephant. In the back of the animal is an oblong opening through which the body is laid." Illustrated articles on Balinese temple dances and ritual hand-gestures, by Tyra de Kleen, appeared in our issues of April 26 last and May 5, 1923.

"IN AN UNKNOWN LAND." By THOMAS GANN.*

HERE are many Mayan mysteries to be unravelled. Dr. Gann, some of whose discoveries were illustrated in our issue of Nov. 1, has set outfor British Honduras-hoping once more to delve and to date amidst amazing relics of that great race ' whose civilisation was the most ancient and highly developed in the New World 1500 years before the coming of Europeans." Meanwhile, we have the book of his expedition to the East Coast of Yucatan, where "the poor remnant" of the Mayas" still

probably belonging to the last phase of the Maya culture before its extinction by the Spaniards and of use only to be guessed at, though, doubtless, ritualistic; incense-burners with pellets of artificial incense; and the dolorous via sacra from dance platform, through Chacmool temple, and, by steps, to the main temple—a weary way trodden by those chosen for the sacrifice, girls and youths whose beating hearts were cut from their breasts with obsidian knives, whose heads were the perquisites of the priests,

A NOBLE CATCH FROM ENGLAND'S PREMIER TROUT STREAM: "BOURNE TROUT"-A DRYPOINT BY NORMAN WILKINSON.

The illustrations to the beautiful book mentioned below (noticed on page 1054) consist of twelve original dry-points by Mr. Norman Wilkinson, the well-known marine painter, whose work has often appeared in our pages. Reproduced from "A Summer on the Test," by J. W. Hills, with 12 Dry-Points by Norman Wilkinson. By Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Philip Allan and Co.

holds its own, unconquered and unsubdued, in the dense, impenetrable forests of the interior.

That the task he and his companions set themselves was not easy is very evident when it is recalled that the early Spanish Fathers burnt ruthlessly when they found "the manuscripts of the Maya, handed down in the priesthood for hundreds of years, and containing the history, religious ceremonies, system of medicine, and calendar of the people, painted in their glyphic system on paper made of the fibre of the American aloe"; that a country once highly cultivated and covered with fine cities, with towns and with villages, is buried beneath a sea of virgin forest; that none has explained the shifting of the tribes, the sudden desertions of palaces, temples and dwellings—save by hazarding at changes in climatic conditions; exhausted soil; a general degeneration; or a command of the gods, voiced by the priests for reasons not apparent.

The archæologist is fortunate in that he is able to record: "We had discovered one large new ruined city at Chacmool, and two minor sites at Cancuen and Playa Carmen. We had elucidated the method of dating in use in Yucatan, and discovered the meaning of the winged Cauac sign, the key of the problem; while we had deciphered at least thirteen new dates, extending over a period of 800 years, from 619 to 1438, and practically covering the whole occupancy of the peninsula by the Maya tribes from the earliest immigration to within 100 years of the Spanish conquest.

Bush-swamped Chacmool and its temples, crabridden and bat-possessed, yielded its secrets unwillingly, so reluctantly that the name of its rechristening—as Chacmool, instead of the suggested "City of the Wounded Deer," or "Stronghold of the Soldier Crabs "-came to it only by the luck of a find, by the unearthing of a Chacmool, foreign to all kindred sites but Chichen Itza, "a human figure reclining on its back and elbows, the knees drawn up to the buttocks, the forearms and hands extended along the outer sides of the thighs, the head raised and turned to the left . . . at the navel . . . a saucer-shaped depression in which to burn incense," a statue of Nahua, or Mexican, origin. But that was not all. There were in evidence the builders' "signs manual" upon stuccoed walls-" 'the red hand,' imprinted by the living-member dipped in fresh red paint''; six unique objects of concrete,

"In an Unknown Land." By Thomas Gann, J.P., M.R.C.S.,

L.R.C.P., Member of the Maya Society. (Duckworth and Co.; 218.

"sights" were the surrounding wall, matched only by that of Mayapan; a building with a roof comb; and the finest mural paintings in the Maya area, showing many gods,

notably, Itzamna, Cuculcan, Ah Puch (the diver), Ek Ahau (the black warcaptain), and the maize god, or god of fertility. Altogether a remarkable collection of buildings to do

Further, amongst the other

with religion.

Then came the most spectacular of the ruins-Chichen Itza. There are to be seen strange things. First: the building called the High Priests' Grave, a stone-faced pyramid. Recent excavations in the floor of the temple at the summit brought to light, in a series of superimposed chambers, a human skeleton, ornaments and pottery; human bones, with beads, earrings, gorgets, and so on, of green

jade; bones and three huge pearls-now lustrelessin a small saucer. Dr. Gann does not agree that this was the last resting-place of the High Priests, but believes it to be that of the Toltec family reigning at the time of its erection. His reason is this: "Amongst the débris from the three chambers . . I discovered the petrous portion of the temporal bone (the most indestructible portion of the whole skull) of a child of about five years of age. Now if this had been the mausoleum of the high priests, no child would certainly have been buried there,

but if it had been the royal mausoleum, probably

all members of the royal family would have been

for playing the Mexican game of thlachtli . . . in-

troduced about 1200 by the Toltec conquerors. . . .

The acoustic properties of the Ball Court are very remarkable . . . The lowest tones of a speaking voice in the North Temple can be heard quite plainly

in the South Temple, though nearly an eighth of

circular well nearly 300 feet in diameter, with perpendicular sides descending 70 feet to the surface of

the water, which is 70 feet deep. The bottom is

covered by a layer of thick brown mud, 30 feet

deep. . . . From the Toltec conquest at the end of the twelfth century it was regarded as the most

sacred spot in Yucatan, and hither came devotees

from all over the Maya provinces to sacrifice to the god of rain." Jade, turquoise, and gold jewels,

carvings, weapons, pottery, gold ornaments and vessels were thrown into it, and, in times of exceptional

stress, the most beautiful of the maidens. Dredging

has revealed both treasures and the skeletons of young girls; but, unfortunately, most of the sacrifices

objects were battered into compact masses.

Other sites; other "sights."

'killed" before being given to the cenote: jades were splintered, obsidians were broken, gold

And to the "queries" must be added the absence

at Chichen Itza of small burial mounds and pot-

sherds. "The city was occupied for nearly one

Third: the Cenote of Sacrifice, "...a great

Second: the Ball Court, "... under bredly made

interred within it."

a mile separates them."

and, whose bodies were thrown to the people, "who scrambled each for a fragment starving dogs for a bone, for this quasiceremonial religious cannibalism was one of the many evil practices introduced among the Maya by the Mexicans.' Tuluum showed its big temple, the Castillo, with Toltec columns in the form of serpents, and on its platform was "possibly was "possibly the greatest treasure - trove of the expedition" - two fragments which held the secret of the sculptured stele found in 1841.

thousand years, and at one time its population was probably in the neighbourhood of 250,000, so that buried by the at a very moderate computation at least one million sea-shore in 1911, again buried in 1916, and dug persons must have been buried in and around it. . What . . . did the inhabitants do with their dead?" up once more by Dr. Gann; the whole forming a

on each face a sculptured human figure, slightly larger than life-size, and, most vital of all, bearing a plain and legible Initial Series date inscription. In this connection arose a question: "699 A.D. being the contemporaneous date of the stele, what does the date 305 A.D. so carefully recorded by the Initial Series refer to?... It records some important event in the previous history of the Maya, possibly some great victory or battle, or possibly the date of their setting out on their wanderings north from the southern city of their origin. The stele, in fact, corresponds very closely in idea to a statue of Columbus erected to commemorate the fourth centenary (or cycle, as in Tuluum) of the discovery of America, upon which are inscribed the date of the event commemorated, 1492, and the current date, 1892. . . . Erected in 699 A.D., it represents, with one exception so far as is known, the very last Initial Series date throughout the whole Maya area."

at present eight feet long, having

monolith three feet wide, eight inches thick, and

"THE MOST FAMOUS OF THE WORLD'S FISHERIES": STOCKBRIDGE ON THE TEST-A DRY-POINT BY NORMAN WILKINSON.

than any other known fish." Reproduced from " A Summer on the Test," by J. W. Hills, with 12 Dry-Points by Norman Wilkinson. By Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Philip Allan and Co. (See Review on page 1054.)

"Stockbridge," writes Major J. W. Hills in the delightful volume mentioned below, which we notice elsewhere, "is the most famous of the world's fisheries. Its repute rests on its portly and perspicacious trout, which have fatter bodies and cooler heads

Certainly; there are Mayan mysteries to be unravelled, and of many of them Dr. Gann writes. His book should do much to encourage further endeavour: it will be read with avidity. And it must be noted that it is ethnographical as well as archæological; there is much that is intriguing in his descriptions of the Santa Cruz Indians-and of others who claim much higher place -F H G

"IN THE INFINITE MEADOWS OF HEAVEN BLOSSOMED THE LOVELY STARS."

. From the Picture, "A Northern Nicht," by Francis Hans Johnston. Reproduced by Permission of the National Gallery of Canada.



A NORTHERN NIGHT IN CANADA.

M. Johnston's fine picture of a night scene in the north of Canada was exhibited in the Canadian section of the Palace of Arts at Wembley. With the Northern Lights flashing upward, it gives the effect of luminous pillars supporting the dome of the sky overhead, while the star-sown.

spaces suggest another metaphor. On such a night, it may be, Longfellow was inspired to write: "Silently one by one in the infinite meadows of heaven Blossomed the lovely stars, the forget-me-nots of the angels."

THE COLOUR OF EGYPTIAN FAIENCE: A NEW NATIONAL TREASURE.

THE BRITISH M



NG ., DAIRE LESS ABOUT . BC A EM NO BOWL G. THE COLY LOUDINH DYNAIV DOCUMED WITH A D.H AMOND WALLSTEP LIMIT. H. . THAN FROM DUMBLE

WL repr luce here in its actual W class the beautiful farence and alternia districts by a photoreit in our inter of October 18, · · · · w.t. · w. other specimens of cerlier date. Dr. H. R. Hall, Keeper of happin and Assyrian Antiquities * the British Museum, has kindly The reference number he gives will on the our renders to identity the en mal in the Museum itself : "The three the examples of ancient English the twence in the British Mile in there illustrated are exhibited r. t. e Fitth F yptian Room. They he and nother that a permen known, ·!. . la: " bowl, No. 57385 (Fig. 3), being almost, if not quite, unique. N 22738 Fir. 1) is a good example of the fat town of the early Eichteenth. Dyr. by Neut 1500 B.C. . It has a low constoot and straight sides. The ornament is carried out in a manganese or hæmatite black glaze on the deep sky-blue glaze of the



FIG. ONE OF THE FINEST EXTANT EXAMPLES
OF EGYPTIAN FAIENCE: A (UP OF ABOUT

B.C. (5 IN. HEAR)



FIG. 3. DECORATED WITH ANTELOPES, BIRDS, AND FISH A SAITE BOWL RECENTLY ADDED TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM, (4 INCHES DIAMETER.)

bowl. This blue and black glaze faience was characteristic of the period of Queen Hatshepsut, and quantities of broken fragments of bowls of this type have been found amid the ruins of her famous temple of Deir-el-behri. Complete bowls, however, are rare and valuable. The second object in point of age is the beautiful cup, No. 26226 (Fig. 2), with its relief decoration of lily leaves and petals. Were it not that its foot is damaged, this would probably be the finest example of Egyptian faience extant. It came probably from Tuneh, and its date is the Twenty-first—Twenty-second Dynasty: about 900 B.C. The glaze, which is monochrome, is paler. The third object, the bowl No. 57385 (Fig. 3), is again of later date, belonging probably to the time of the latest native Egyptian dynasties, just before the Ptolemaic period, which began in the fourth century B.C. Its glaze is the pale-blue characteristic of the Saite and Sebennytite periods, with a silvery sheen that only begins to appear shortly before the Ptolemaic age. The style of the relief decoration

of its interior also points to this date. We see three concentric circles of animals; the outer consisting of antelopes, the central of water-birds (some feeding their young), and the inner of fish holding lilies in their mouths, round a central rosette. The figures of antelopes are sometimes separated by stiff, conventional reeds. The outside of the bowl has a lily-petal design in relief, springing from a central rosette at the base. This bowl is quite round and high. It measures some 4 in. across, whereas the Eighteenth Dynasty bowl is smaller and lower. The cup is about 5 in. high. Of these objects, the two first were bought some years ago, while the relief bowl was acquired quite lately at the sale of the collection of the late Colonel Evans, of Slinfold, Sussex, with the help of Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos, Professor P. E. Newberry, and an anonymous donor. It was shown at the Burlington Club's exhibition of Egyptian art in the year 1898, and is a notable addition to the nation's treasures.

AT HOME AND ABROAD: A PICTORIAL BUDGET OF NOTABLE OCCASIONS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL, I.B., FARRINGDON PHOTO CO., TOPICAL, AND MANUEL (PARIS).



"A TASK BEQUEATHED BY THE ROMANS": THE OPENING OF THE NEW WATLING STREET BY THE PRINCE OF WALES (IN PAVILION)—SHOWING THE RIBBON HE SEVERED BY PRESSING A BUTTON.



CUTTING THE RIBBON AT THE STROOD END OF THE NEW ROAD WITH A PAIR OF SCISSORS: THE PRINCE OF WALES COMPLETES THE OPENING AFTER HAVING TRAVERSED THE ROAD BY CAR.



THE COFFIN OF JAURES ON ITS WAY TO THE PANTHEON IN PARIS: THE REMARKABLE FUNERAL CAR DRAWN BY SEVENTY MINERS FROM CARMAUX, HIS OLD CONSTITUENCY.



HONOURING THE FAMOUS FRENCH SOCIALIST MURDERED IN AUGUST 1914: THE COFFIN OF JAURES ON A CATAFALQUE GUARDED-BY 12 MINERS OUTSIDE THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, BEFORE THE PROCESSION TO THE PANTHEON.



THE SOUTHERN CHINESE LEADER WHO RECENTLY WENT TO TIENTSIN TO CONFER WITH NORTHERN CHIEFS: SUN YAT-SEN, OF CANTON (SEATED, CENTRE) PRESIDING AT A PRESENTATION OF FLAGS, SOME WEEKS BEFORE THE FIGHTING THERE.

The Prince of Wales visited Dartford and Strood on November 19, and opened a new road 11½ miles long, constructed at a cost of about £1,000,000. It includes a re-made portion of the ancient Watling Street, shown elsewhere in this number on the oldest extant map of Roman Britain.—On November 23, in Paris, the remains of Jean Jaurès, the famous Socialist Deputy assassinated in August 1914, were borne in procession from the Chamber of Deputies, which was draped with a huge tricolour, to the Pantheon, where the coffin was placed in a sarcophagus. The funeral car was in the form of a huge shield over 80 ft. long, drawn by 70 miners



SENTENCED TO A YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT FOR THEFT DURING THE GERMAN OCCU-PATION OF ROUBAIX: THE GERMAN GENERAL VON NATHUSIUS (STANDING ON RIGHT, WITH BEARDED INTERPRETER) BEFORE A FRENCH COURT-MARTIAL AT LILLE.

in working dress. ——Sun Yat-Sen was reported on November 19 to be on his way to Tientsin. Our photograph was taken before the fighting between his troops and the Merchant Volunteers in Canton (illustrated on page 1031). Sun had compromised with the merchants, and presented flags to their volunteer militia. Fighting, however, broke out later. ——General von Nathusius was sentenced in default some time ago by a French Court to five years' imprisonment on a charge of stealing valuables at Roubaix. Recently he was arrested in Lorraine, and claimed a re-trial, which took place at Lille, and he was sentenced to one year.

HOME NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY: A VARIETY PAGE OF RECENT EVENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BASSANO, J.B., C.N., L.N.A., TOPICAL, AND SPECIAL PRESS.



BEATEN THIS YEAR BOTH BY WOOLWICH (ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY) AND CRAN-WELL (R.A.F. CADET COLLEGE): THE SANDHURST (ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE) "RUGGER" TEAM AGAINST WOOLWICH.



VICTORIOUS OVER SANDHURST BY A GOAL AND 4 TRIES (17 POINTS) TO 1 TRY (3 POINTS), IN THE ANNUAL "RUGGER" MATCH, PLAYED AT RICHMOND: THE WOOLWICH (R.M.A.) TEAM,



THE RUSSIAN DANCERS RETURN TO LONDON WITH A BATHING SCENE: THE DIAGHILEFF BALLET AT THE COLISEUM IN "LE TRAIN BLEU," AN OPÉRETTE DANSÉE NEW TO THIS COUNTRY.



PRINCIPALS IN "LE TRAIN BLEU": (L. TO R.) MLLE, NIJINSKA AS A TENNIS CHAMPION, M. ANTOINE DOLIN, MME. SOKOLOVA, AND M. LEON WOIZIKOVSKY AS A GOLFER.



WHERE ONE WOMAN WAS KILLED, TEN PEOPLE INJURED, AND EXCITING RESCUES MADE: THE SCENE OF THE FIRE IN YORK STREET.



THE JOCKEYS' CHAMPIONSHIP: (L. TO R.) C. ELLIOTT (FIRST), R. JONES (SECOND), AND STEVE DONOGHUE (THIRD) CONGRATULATING ELLIOTT.



FOR A CHRISTMAS PARTY IN BROBDINGNAG? GIANT CRACKERS LOADED BY CRANE TO LORRY AT THE BROCK FACTORY, SUTTON.

The Sandhurst "Rugger" team were: W. Enderby, back; J. H. Dalrymple (captain), G. D. G. Heyman, C. W. B. Orr, and M. F. P. Lloyd, three-quarters; R. C. B. Buck and G. A. R. Chalmers, half-backs; J. E. Cairnes, E. P. Sewell, M. L. P. Jackson, W. G. H. Bartholomew, F. W. B. Parry, G. Dollar, G. S. Nangle, and H. St. G. S. MacDowel, forwards. The Woolwich team were: J. S. W. Tremenheere, back; G. Peddie, R. W. Urquhart, C. R. Harman (captain), and C. C. Danby, three-quarters; J. L. Proudlock and W. G. H. Pike, half-backs; G. D. McK. Sutherland, M. T. L. Wilkinson, C. D. T. Pope, K. R. H.

Tailyour, K. M. Wright. P. T. N. Clarke, W. McC. Faithful, and J. C. Rewlandson, forwards.—M. Diaghileff's Russian Ballet began their new season at the Coliseum with "Le Train Bleu," an "operate dansée." The scene is laid at a fashionable seaside resort, and the choreography (devised by Mile. Nijinska) imitates the movements of swimming, diving, tennis, and golf.—A fire broke out at 1.30 a.m. on November 25 at the annexe to the British Empire Club in York Street, Piccadilly. The housekeeper, Mabel Webley, lost her life, and ten people were injured, three seriously. Exciting rescues were made by fire-escape.

AN AIRSHIP'S BODYGUARD: HOW AEROPLANES MAY PROTECT "R 101."

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. DAVIS.



ONE OF THE WONDERFUL USES TO WHICH THE NEW BRITISH AIRSHIP MAY BE PUT: FIGHTING AEROPLANES CARRIED BY AN AIRSHIP THAT MAY BE RELEASED, AND HOOKED ON AGAIN, DURING FLIGHT.

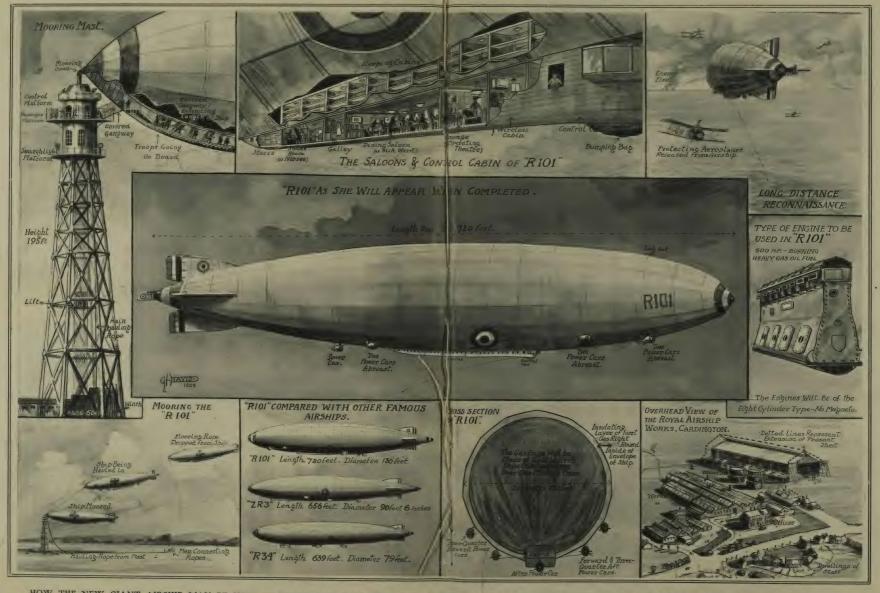
Not the least of the wonders of "R 101" is the fact that she may be destined to carry a number of fast little fighting planes. She could easily carry six of them. It is now possible to launch heavier-than-air machines from an airship, and—more important still—pick them up again after they have done their work of protecting her or acting as additional "eyes." A specially designed upper carriage is mounted above the centre section of the top plane, and in this way the aeroplane is attached to the airship's launching gear. When the aeroplane is to be launched it is lowered from the airship, and when the pilot is ready to be released he signals the men in the ship, who immediately open the release bolt, and the little fighting plane slides away under her own power. When she is coming "home" again the gear is again lowered

from the ship, and is held into the wind by the two steadying vanes; then the pilot steers towards it, and, as it is well above his rotating propeller, he is quickly able to hook on, guided by his mirror. The spring jaws of his gear open, the hook from the airship slides into the slot provided for it, and the plane, partly supported by its own wings, is easily hauled up to the underside of the ship and made fast. This is not a fantastic idea impossible of attainment, but experiments have already been carried out in other countries. Suggestions have been made in America that later it may be possible for aeroplanes to land and take off from platforms on top of an airship. In addition, our experts believe that airships may be constructed specially for carrying heavier-than-air machines inside.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

1044-THE ILLUSTRATED LOND) NEWS, Nov. 29, 1924.-1045

"R 101": FIRST DETAILS OF THE NEW BRITISH AIR HIP ABOUT TO BE CONSTRUCTED AT CARDINGTON.

DRAWINGS MADE AT THE ROYAL AIRSHIP WORKS, CARDINGTON, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. DAYIS, BY COURTESY OF THE AIR MINISTRY.



HOW THE NEW GIANT AIRSHIP MAY BE USED IN PEACE AND WAR: THE "R101" FITTED FOR CARRYING 100 PASSENGERS, OR TROOPS, WOUNDED, OR AEROPLANES.

By the courtesy of the Air Ministry, our special artist, Mr. G. H. Davis, was enabled to visit the Royal Airship Works at Cardington near Bedford, and his resulting impressions are reproduced in the above series of drawings. This huge airship will be, when completed, by far the largest in the world, and embodied in her construction will be many new ideas, including the framework of quite a new type, constructed of rustless steel, with the very greatest presaution taken against fire, and with engines using heavy oil instead of the volatile petrol hitherts such a menace in airships. The ship will be designed for use in both peace and war, but chiefly for war, when she could carry 100 fully equippeu soldiers to any threatened spot, or her cabine could be utilized for quickly transporting wounded from the front to the permanalisance over sea or land, and for carrying aircraft of a special type, or for transporting R.A.F. squadrons for operations in distant theatres of war. The form of the ship is entirely different from any dirigible in use to-day, and it will be entirely highlystanding the fact that sho

is not such a long silm ship as the "R-34" or the American and German-American vessels, yet so correct is her form that the head-resistance is not increased. She will be driven by seven engines, each contained in a car or "power egg." and of 600-h.p., each directly driving a steel propeller is a new type. Her speed will be about 70 m.p.h. and her gas-bags will be of goldbeater's skin, the product of over 1,000,000 oxen. Though the conomous shed (in which could be stood the Nêlson Monument without touching the roof) will be a kind of dry dock, in the usual way she will work from a specially designed mooring-mast, of which we are able to give some details for the first time. Cardington is probably destined to become a great airship port, and is within easy run of London. The shed when lengthened will be 1812 ft. long and 186 ft. high. It should be pointed out that the drawing of the saloons shows them fitted for conveyance of passengers, but these rooms can be quickly adapted for carrying

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY VANDYK, G.P.A., MAULL AND FOX, KEYSTONE, BERESFORD, FERNSTADT, C.N., AND ELLIOTT AND FRY. DRAWING OF GENERAL HAKING BY FRANCIS DODD

(IN THE IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM. ARTIST'S COPYRIGHT).



Cardinal Logue, who died on November 19, at the age of eighty-four, was for long a great figure in Ireland, where he was a moderating influence during the political struggles of the past fifty years. He was a firm believer in the Allied cause during the Great War. He was born in Co. Donegal. He celebrated his Episcopal Jubilee in July 1904.—Mr. A. W. Keewn Boyd, Director-General of the European Section, Department of Public Security in Egypt, and Russell Pasha, Commandant of the Cairo Police, asked to be relieved of the responsibility attached to the investigation into the murder of the Sirdar.—The new Egyptian Prime Minister, Minister of the Interior, and Acting Foreign Minister, was President of the Egyptian Senate.—Mr. Wasey Sterry is Legal Secretary

regular war service, but did extremely good work, and had a great hand in the preparation of the Fleet which did so magnificently in the Great War.—
Marshal Tuan Chi-Jul was installed Provisional "Chief Executive" of the Republic of China, at Peking, on November 24. He was one of those who urged the Emperor to abdicate.—During the Great War General Haking commanded, successively, the Fifth Brigade, the First Division, and the Eleventh Corps.—Mrs. Harding helped her husband all through his career, and was his Circulation Manager when he was running the "Marion Star."—Mr. W. R. Jarvis is one of three trainer-brothers. He is also to train for Viscount Lascelles.—Mr. Stewart Headlam was a Christian Socialist who believed in the Sheater and the music-hall, and so was regarded as unconventional.

BRITAIN'S "STRONG MAN" IN TURBULENT EGYPT: THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

FROM THE PORTRAIT-DRAWING BY P. TENNYSON COLE.



ENFORCING WITH FIRMNESS AND PROMPTITUDE THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S ACTION IN EGYPT, SINCE THE ASSASSINATION OF THE SIRDAR: FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ALLENBY, THE BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER IN CAIRO.

In Lord Allenby, the victor of Palestine, who entered Jerusalem on foot at the head of his troops after its deliverance from the Turks, Great Britain has an ideal representative to handle the situation caused in Egypt by the assassination of the Sirdar. He knows when and how to use the effect of display which he reverently avoided at the Holy City. On going to deliver the first British Note to the Egyptian Council of Ministers in Cairo, he was escorted by a full regiment of cavalry—the 16-5th Lancers (in which he was formerly a subaltern) instead of the customary pair of military motor-cyclists, and Cairo was duly impressed.

Lord Allenby himself, and Mr. Clark Kerr, who accompanied him, wore lounge suits and soft hats instead of the traditional official garb. When Zaghlul Pasha's unsatisfactory reply to the Note, which made seven demands, was received, Lord Allenby lost no time in sending a decisive rejoinder, and this promptitude again surprised and impressed the Egyptians. Within an hour and a-half he had despatched the second Note, and on the 24th he announced the British occupation of the Customs at Alexandria, a step followed by the resignation of Zaghlul Pasha's Government.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

A "BONE OF CONTENTION" BETWEEN BRITAIN AND EGYPT: THE SUDAN.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N., BARRATT, L.N.A., TOPICAL, AND SPORT AND GENERAL.



SOLDIERS OF THE SUDAN, OF WHICH THE MURDERED SIRDAR WAS GOVERNOR.

GENERAL: A MARCH-PAST OF SUDANESE TROOPS ON THEIR PARADE GROUND.



OCCUPIED BY BRITISH MARINES IN CONSEQUENCE OF EGYPT'S REFUSAL OF BRITISH DEMANDS: THE CUSTOMS HOUSE ON THE QUAYS AT ALEXANDRIA.



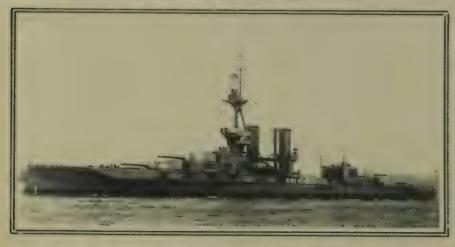
ONE OF THE BRITISH BATTLE-SHIPS STATIONED AT ALEXANDRIA IN CONNECTION WITH THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN EGYPT: H.M.S. "VALIANT."



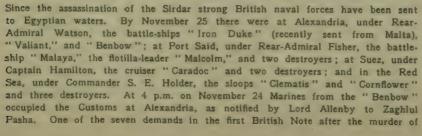
PART OF THE GEZIRA IRRIGATION SCHEME, THE EXTENSION OF WHICH WAS DEMANDED IN THE BRITISH NOTE: THE GREAT MAKWAR DAM UNDER CONSTRUCTION.



A BRITISH BATTLE-SHIP RECENTLY SENT FROM MALTA TO PORT SAID, WITH REAR-ADMIRAL W. W. FISHER ON BOARD: H.M.S. "MALAYA."



THE BRITISH BATTLE-SHIP FROM WHICH MARINES WERE LANDED TO OCCUPY
THE CUSTOMS AT ALEXANDRIA: H.M.S. "BENBOW."





SHOWING SUDANESE SOLDIERS AT DRILL IN THE BARRACK SQUARE: THE "SAID PASHA" BARRACKS AT KHARTUM, THE CAPITAL OF THE SUDAN.

Sir Lee Stack was that the Egyptian Government should "notify the competent Department that the Sudan Government will increase the area to be irrigated at Gezira from 300,000 feddans to an unlimited figure as need may arise." The limit of 300,000 feddans had been voluntarily conceded by Lord Allenby in 1920 to meet an unfounded complaint that the scheme would deprive Egypt of necessary water. That will not be so even under the new British demand. An important feature of the scheme is the construction of the Makwar Dam (illustrated in our issue of August 23) which is nearly 2 miles long and 90 ft. high—one of the greatest engineering structures in the world. The scheme, which will cost £13,500,000, also provides for over 9000 miles of canals of various sizes.



Friction-the Unseen Enemy of Power

Repairs — an often overlooked cause

No engine or moving part of a motor car can last for ever. The day must come when repairs will be needed. But, the further off you can put that day, the better. When your car is sent to the garage for overhaul does it occur to you that repairs may be made which are due entirely to the use of unsuitable oils?

Yet this is true. One-half of the money spent annually on repairs is wasted, because that half might have been saved by Correct Lubrication. The run-out bearing, the expense of getting home, the days of service lost—all may be the result of incorrect lubrication, i.e. using oils of poor quality or

of the wrong body for the engine, failure to provide sufficient oil or to change the oil in the crank case regularly. Each of these leads to rapid wear, heavy depreciation, repairs and increased running cost.

Correct Lubrication is an insurance against these troubles. With the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil in use as specified in the Chart of Recommendations for your engine, gear box and back axle, the oil takes the wear and the metal is saved. The car depreciates slowly, and, excluding accidents or neglect, repairs and renewals become necessary only after a prolonged period of satisfactory service.

Remember:

Ask for Gargoyle Mobiloil by the full title. It is not sufficient to say, "Give me a gallon of A' or BB'." Demand Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" or Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB," or whichever grade is specified for your car in the Chart of Recommendations.

If you purchase Gargoyle Mobiloil "loose," see that it is drawn from a container bearing the trade mark shown in this advertisement. A fair average price for Gargoyle Mobiloil from bulk is 1/9 a quart.



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TO BE SEEN IN RELIEF THROUGH OUR VIEWING-MASK: "ZOO" ANAGLYPHS.



Management of the contract of





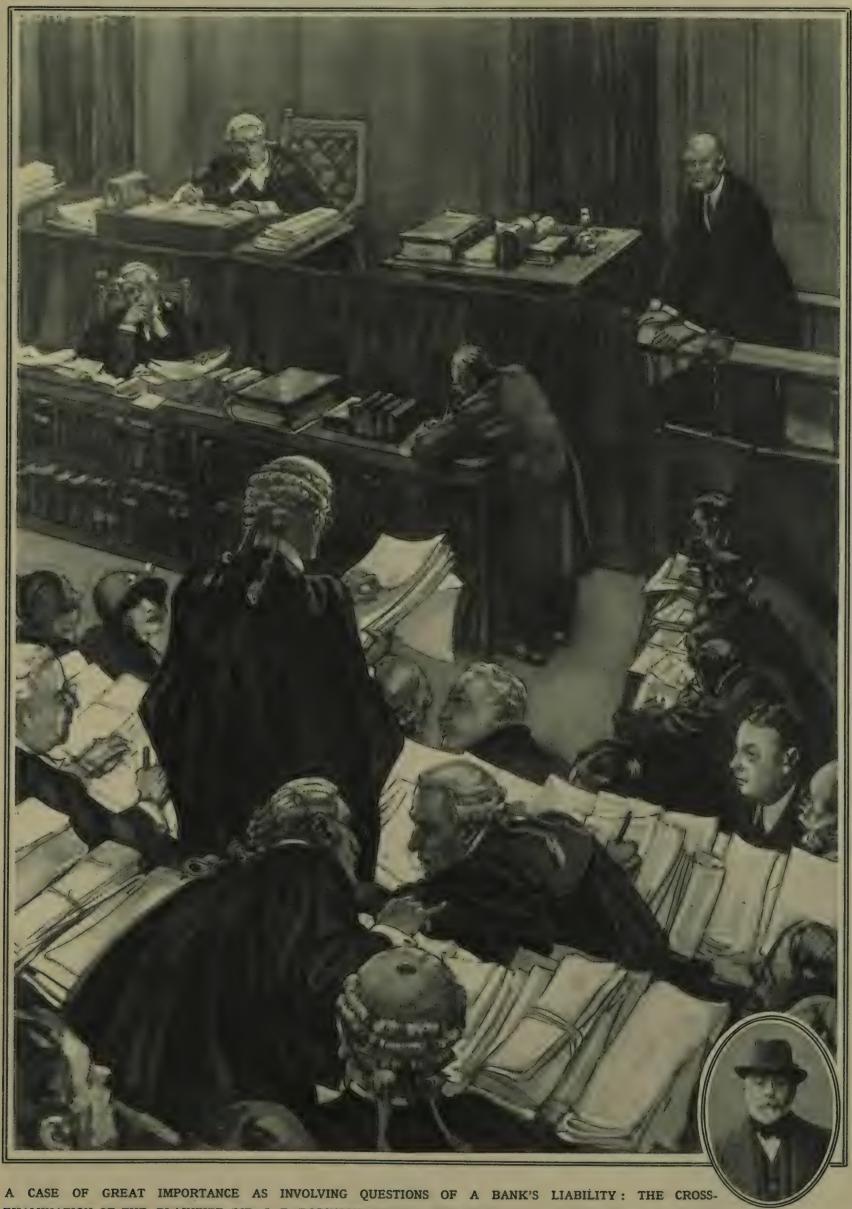






A CAUSE CÉLÈBRE OF THE FIRST ORDER: THE ROBINSON CASE.

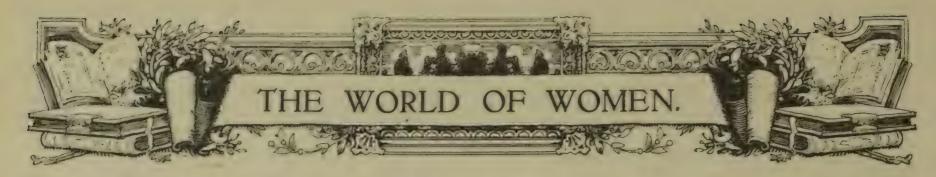
DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, STEVEN SPURRIER, R.O.I.



EXAMINATION OF THE PLAINTIFF (MR. C. E. ROBINSON) BY SIR JOHN SIMON, K.C.—(INSET) MR. W. C. HOBBS.

An enormous sensation was caused by the disclosures made during the hearing of the case—Robinson v. the Midland Bank, Ltd.—which was opened on November 19 before Lord Darling. The case is of great importance also as bearing on the question of a bank's liability (in this instance, for a large sum) in circumstances of the character revealed. The action was brought by Mr. Charles Ernest Robinson, a bookmaker, who sought to recover from the Midland Bank, £125,000, which, he alleged, was money had and received by them to his use; and, alternatively, damages for negligence. The defendants

denied that they received for the plaintiff, or at all, the money claimed, or any part thereof; or that they were guilty of negligence. Our drawing shows the cross-examination of the plaintiff (in the witness-box in right background) by Sir John Simon (standing, centre foreground). In the front row are the chief witnesses, including (on the left) Mrs. Bevan and Mrs. Robinson, and Mr. Robinson's solicitor, Mr. Hyam Davis (to the right of Sir John Simon). Mr. William Cooper Hobbs, who is involved in the case, was described as a solicitor's managing clerk.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



THE QUEEN has been very busy doing shopping for Christmas, visiting art shows, going once or twice to a play or to hear music, and has also been occupied over sorting the work for the London Needlework Guild at the Imperial Institute and getting it ready for distribution. It is a wonderful help to the poor of London, for many thousand garments are



Stitched velvet enhanced with a long scarf of georgetle, bordered with fur, expresses this delightful hat from Henry Heath, worn by Miss Annie Crost, the charming "Poppy" at the Gaiety. (See page 1056.)

made, and they are all good, practical, and useful. That Princess Mary is an adept in the art of knitting is clearly proved by the three jumpers made by her. No better shaped, better knitted, or nicer jumpers could be desired. In this the Princess is like the Queen, who is a very good knitter and hardly ever without some knitting on hand. An advantage of this work with her Majesty is that it can be done at odd moments and saves waste of time.

The Prince of Wales is likely to do most of his hunting this season with the Whaddon Chase. That country is so far free from the dread foot-and-mouth disease; every precaution is, of course, being taken to keep it so. The Prince will in this case frequently be the guest of Lord and Lady Dalmeny, both first-rate after hounds, and Lord Dalmeny is Master of the Hunt. His Royal Highness has been down trying his hunters, and looks forward to a good season. Lady Irene Curzon is busy with her favourite sport. Lady Alexandra is quite a good horsewoman, and enjoys a day with hounds now and again, but she loves winter sports in the snow and on the ice, and is very fond of dancing, so does not take hunting so seriously as her elder sister.

The enterprise and energy of women are wonderful. Princess Marie Louise, the younger of the two daughters of the late Princess Christian, is going to the Gold Coast next February, and has had all arrangements made for her visit by Brigadier-General Sir Gordon Guggisberg, with whom and Lady Guggisberg her Highness will stay for some time. Big-game shooting is included in the programme. Princess Marie Louise is an experienced traveller. After the termination of her unfortunate marriage, which took place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in the presence of Queen Victoria and the ex-German Emperor and late German Empress, her Highness made an extensive trip in America, and has since visited other parts of the world. Happily, the Gold Coast is not now the unhealthy place it used to be.

The wedding of the Hon. Alexander and Mrs. Baring was a very pretty one. The bride, who has beautiful eyes and is tall and slight, looked well in her lovely wedding dress of brilliant cloth of silver, the long slim train being of similar fabric and

falling from both shoulders. Over it was a white, mist-like cloud of tulle, the bridal veil being, as it often is now, of equal length to the train. The headdress, a wide lattice of small pearls high in front and with orange-blossoms at either side, suited the bride well also. As she arrived, her mother a few yards in advance, it struck a man onlooker that such a delightful looking mother was a real encouragement for any man to want to be her son-in-law. Certainly, Lady Harcourt looked charming; her lovely sable coat over a dull gold lace dress over black, and a small gold tissue hat embroidered in dull colours. Her young son, Lord Harcourt, an Eton boy but six feet in height, escorted his sister up the church and gave her away. Her bridegroom is a tall, handsome young fellow, and, despite the cold, everyone looked very happy over the marriage.

A friend told me that it was rather a coincidence that the marriage of the bride's mother had been postponed because Mr. Lulu Harcourt, as the late Lord Harcourt was then known, had ruptured a small blood vessel. The bridegroom's parents' marriage had also been postponed. On the morning that Lord Ashburton and the late Lady Ashburton were to have been married at St. George's, Hanover Square, the guests were shocked to read a notice on the church door that the bridegroom's father had died suddenly. The wedding took place a day or two later quite privately. This wedding was also shadowed by



A study in flame colour is this gracefully draped teagown in ninon brocade, sponsored by Marshall and Snelgrove, Oxford Street, W. (See page 1056).

mourning for one of the bridegroom's sisters. As the parents' were very happy marriages, so this one is likely to be. Young, handsome, and well off, they have a rosy prospect. Lady Harcourt's wedding presents included the lease of a house, a beautiful fur coat, and lovely jewels. Of these she has many, but with little love for any of them save pearls, which she wears always and of which she possesses some very fine ones. Her little grand-daughter, the child of the Hon. John and Mrs. Mulholland, was christened two days after the wedding of her aunt in the same church, and called Mary Norah.

Although the small hat called cloche is no longer fashionable, it has not yet disappeared. It is such a comfortable head-gear that womenkind are inclined to stick to it. Yet it has disadvantages. Hairdressers say that it is a fashion very damaging to the hair. Pulled on right over the head, and worn frequently for many hours at a time, there is a lack of fresh air on the head that causes weakness of the hair roots and consequent thinning. The latest hats are

worn much more on the top of the head. A curious development of the wearing of Japanese, Chinese, Indian, and Ceylonese carved ornaments on the front of hats was that a man skilled in Eastern signs found that his wife was wearing in her new hat a strange device to her, but to him quite a familiar notice: "To be let or sold."

Dancing still goes gaily, and it will be kept doing so as long as it proves the easiest method of collecting money for good causes. There was no night last week when there was not what is called a charity ball in London town. One thinks, however, that monotonitis is setting in, because strange devices are resorted to in order to get up some excitement. A balloon dance which sometimes develops into something like a football scrum is one. Lucky numbers on tickets is another; competitions in fox-trotting, the verdict seldom acceptable to the non-successful, is a third. Special surprise dances are also resorted to. The results of these variations are usually to add to the merriment of the company; and, to judge by the looks of ordinary up-to-date dancers, it is a consummation devoutly to be desired.

Mrs. James Mitchell's daughter, who in the spring is to marry Mr. Ivan Stancioff, only son of Mr. Dimitri Stancioff, for a long time Bulgarian Minister here, is a pretty girl and also a very brainy one. Her mother is a South American, and has a charming house in Mount Street, where she entertains quietly and most hospitably. Her daughter does not care for the usual round of social doings. She graduated with distinction, is an excellent linguist, and, although she would probably resent being called a "high-brow," is yet a very intellectually intelligent girl. Mr. Stancioff's daughters are both married, one to Sir Kay Muir. She carried on the business of the Legation in her father's absence; and her brother is, one hears, exceptionally capable too.

Amusement seekers are now talking of hunting at home or of winter sports abroad. The older Dianas are glad to see that dress for women in the hunting field, with the best packs, is still ceremonious. Tall silk hats are worn with Quorn by the best-known women out, also with Beaufort, and on special occasions with all packs. The alternative head-gear is the bowler, the crown like a pudding-dish, the brim rather broad and straight. Coats are cut to show more of the stock than last year, one or two buttons being used for



Miss Annie Croft has chosen this becoming little hat of purple velour and feathers from Henry Heath's, 105, Oxford Street, W. (See page 1056.)

fastening those that are single-breasted, as almost everyone is. There is no change in boots or skirts, but stocks are tied a little more loosely with a waterfall effect.

A. E. L.



The Tudor hall of William Hawtrey at Chequers.

CHEQUERS

Prime Minister's lot may not always be a happy one, but with Chequers as one of the sweets of office it obviously has its compensations.

Here, amid wooded vales and the rolling downs of the Chilterns, the Premier of to-day may restore his overspent energies in a setting of sylvan beauty.

Tudor domestic architecture possesses a rare charm, which in Chequers finds its full expression. Weather-toned red brickwork; stone mullioned windows lead-paned; graceful gables and perfectly proportioned bays, together form a design of attractive distinction. The interior, with its panelled walls and Tudor arched fire-places, completes a building of peculiar fascination.

Built in Elizabeth's reign, and thus synchronising with the foundation of the British Empire; typifying the ancient strength and solidity of British character, this residence may well become a source of inspiration to such as might be prone in the present to overlook the glory and beauty of the past and the traditions which have built the Empire.

Concurrently with the growth of the Empire has grown the popularity and prestige of John Haig Whisky—first distilled in 1627. This steadily increasing reputation through three centuries is explained by the exceptional quality and perfect maturity for which John Haig has ever been distinguished.



Oak "Drawinge" table (late 16th century) at Chequers. A style in general use for over one hundred years until succeeded by lighter designs.





By Appointment

"A SUMMER ON THE TEST."

THOSE who combine a taste for fishing with appreciation of art and interest in the literature of their sport will revel in a book, just published, that will afford them infinite delight—namely, "A Summer on the Test," by John Waller Hills, with twelve original dry-points by Norman Wilkinson

ANTICIPATION! A "ZOO" CHIMPANZEE OPENS ITS MOUTH AND SHUTS ITS EYES IN THE APPROVED MANNER TO RECEIVE A PROMISED DELICACY.

(Philip Allan and Co.). The edition is limited to three hundred copies, each signed and numbered by the author, at the price of ten guineas net each. There are also twenty-five copies in which each plate is a signed artist's proof, and twenty of these are for sale at £21 each. The volume is a handsome quarto, printed on the finest hand-made paper. The beautiful etchings by Mr. Norman Wilkinson—the well-known

marine painter and deviser of ship camouflage in the war, whose work has been familiar to our readers for many years—are in themselves a very desirable possession, and it should be emphasised that the plates are originals and not photographic reproductions. An indication of their quality is afforded by the two examples reproduced on an earlier page in this number.

On the literary side, too, the book is one of rare charm, and will appeal not only to the fishing en-

thusiast, but to all readers who take pleasure in out-door life, the ways of nature, and reminiscences of bygone days. Fishing lends itself to contemplation, and the rod has ever been pleasantly associated with the been pleasantly associated with the pen. Major Hills—who, by the way, was at one time Financial Secretary to the Treasury—proves himself a worthy disciple of the immortal Izaak, and his fascinating book fulfils the dictum of Renan quoted on its title-page: "One ought never to tryite save of that which one loves." write save of that which one loves." Apart from a wealth of fishing experiences, embodying much expert lore, he gives many, admirable descriptions of places on the famous Hampshire trout-stream, and glimpses of celebrities, past and present, connected with its history, including some amusing records of the abbesses and nuns of Romsey in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

Many distinguished men, he recalls, have fished the Test. "Sir Humhave fished the Test. "Sir Hum-phry Day asked to be admitted as an extra member of the Houghton Club for the grayling fishing alone. It sounds like asking to be invited to Leicestershire for the rat-hunting. Chantrey helped to start the club, and Landseer and Sir Francis Grant

were visitors. So, indeed, was Turner, and his sketches are still in the club journal. . . . Then Lord Lucas was a member, the brilliant and the attractive, whose many-sided and gallant life ended all too soon in 1916. And, to go further back, Palmerston lived and fished many years at Broadlands. And in our time Lord Grey of Fallodon has sometimes deserted his beloved Itchen in order to

visit it. Izaak Walton must have known it, and Andrew Lang fished at Whitchurch."

Among recent purchasers of Crossley cars is General Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief in India. The car, a 14-h.p. de luxe model, has enjoyed enviable popularity since it was put on the market.

During the first nine months of this year the



TRUST! THE CHIMPANZEE EMULATES THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS
OF A WELL-TRAINED DOG IN BALANCING THE DELICACY ON

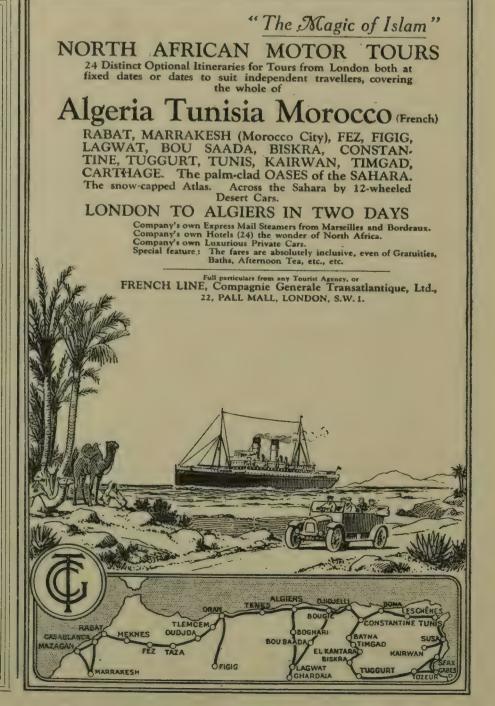
ITS NOSE UNTIL "PAID FOR."

Photographs by C.N.

Automobile Association erected 6898 road signs—over 750 per month. Of this number, 3598 indicated the names of villages, while 1184 were direction signs. Signs giving warning of danger points numbered 714, while 225 "temporary diversion" traffic signs were put up in connection with obstructed roads, roads under repair, etc.



LONDON, W.1.





Two Priceless Possessions-

the one woman in all the world—and may we suggest, the one tobacco. He remembers Craven almost from the time he was first able to walk. Those plain old tins his father gave him built beautiful castles. With his very first pipe he set out to discover Craven itself.

What a joyful meeting it was. What a lasting friendship it brought. Craven does not rely on an elaborately coloured tin to attract. The goodness is in the tobacco, cured in the oldfashioned, natural and painstaking way that has put it high above all others.



in the plain old Tin

TWO OUNCE AIR TIGHT TIN

Made by Carreras, Ltd. Established 1788.



Fashions and Fancies.

Hats for All Occasions.

Miss Annie Croft, the delightful heroine of "Poppy," at the Gaiety, is pictured on page 1052 wearing two captivating hats chosen by her at Henry Heath's, 105, Oxford Street, W. The one on the left is expressed in stitched velvet with a long scarf of georgette bordered with fur, and the other is a becoming little affair in purple velour trimmed with feathers. It must not be forgotten that this firm is famous also for soft felt hats which are equally practical for sports or town wear. There is the "San Faerie Anne," with an adaptable crown that can be adjusted to every type of face. It costs 30s.; while the "Sans Souci," price 29s. 6d., may be conveniently rolled for packing without any deleterious effects.

Some Fascinating Tea Gowns.

Nowadays the tea gown is an indispensable accessory at every season of the year, and pictured on page 1052 is a delightful affair which may be studied in the salons of Marshall and Snelgrove, Oxford Street, W. It is expressed in flame-coloured ninon brocade, following the graceful lines of Grecian draperies, and is completed by a shoulder-strap of flame-coloured brilliants. A straight gown in rich Lyons chiffon velvet, buttoning from neck to hem and boasting long georgette sleeves, is obtainable in all colours for £5 19s. 6d., and another in crêpe-de-Chine with floating panels of plissé is only 98s. 6d. And a delightful little tea frock with a fashionable pleated apron can be secured for 59s. 6d.

Knitted Country
Outfits.

Never have "country clothes"
been so attractive as they are
to-day, when knitted outfits
of every description combine comfort and charm.
The distinctive coat and skirt pictured on this page
hails from Debenham and Freebody, Wigmore Street,
W., where a diversity of the newest knitted fashions
is always to be found. It is made of grey stockinette striped with white and black, and the long coat
is trimmed with grebe. A becoming little cap of grey
silk and wool completes the picture. Then there are
warm cashmere jumpers knitted in new and very
effective striped design available for 6½ guineas.



A distinctive suit in grey stockinette, striped with black and white, and a becoming little beret in grey silk and wool; sketched at Debenham and Freebody's, Wigmore Street, W.

For winter sports this firm have designed an enchanting skating outfit which will change ownership for the pleasant price of £5 5s. Comprising a polo sweater, cardigan and short skirt, it is fashioned of fleecy wool knitted in a ribbed pattern. Several delightful colourings are available. Woollen jumper suits, knitted in unusual patterns and colourings, can be obtained for 6½ guineas, and fancy sweaters of the same genre are 4 guineas. The new cardigans, also 4 guineas, are knitted in gay plaids and tartans, which look very effective worn with plain high-necked jumpers.

New Gowns and Frocks.

Designed to fulfil the needs of every wardrobe, however elaborate or restricted, is the interesting little book issued by Harrods, Knightsbridge, S.W., under the title "New Gowns and Frocks." It will be sent gratis and post free to all who mention the name of this paper. A delightful frock for afternoon or evening is "Monique," expressed in pleated georgette, the long tunic falling over an underskirt of black satin and a novel ribbon tie passing through slots in a gilet of white soutache embroidery. The price is 11 guineas, and 5 guineas is the cost of another semi-evening frock in patterned georgette edged with deep fringe. Small women will find many attractive affairs which are just the right size. A semi-evening frock in marocain with three tiers of fringe can be secured for 6 guineas, and a fairy-like dance frock in the new Damas Dentelle bordered with clipped marabout is only 5 guineas, in lovely shades of almond tangerine or rose.

Furnishing Fashions.

Hospitable households are already planning many festivities for the Christmas season, and one of the first preparations is, of course, to see that the house itself presents a festive appearance. When decorating and refurnishing it is wise to seek the advice of such experts as Hampton's, Pall Mall East, S.W., who have just issued a well-illustrated booklet on the subject which will be sent free to all readers of this paper. It includes patterns of the famous "Sunland" fabrics, which are guaranteed unfadable, and depicts many attractive wall-papers and cretonnes. Furnishing suites, of which the articles may be obtained separately, are also included at a wide range of prices

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Only the long, unblemished leaves can be used for spinning the plaits from which Three Nuns Tobacco is cut into those curious circlets you know so well. There's a sound reason for this peculiarity of cut, for it ensures that the tobacco burns slowly and coolly and never runs to dust in the pouch. Herein lies true smoker's thrift—happily allied with the joy of knowing that you are putting the highest grade of tobacco into your pipe.

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In Packets: 1 oz. 1/2; 2 oz. 2/4 In Tins: 2 oz. 2/4; 4 oz. 4/8

King's Head is similar, but a little fuller

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JAMES BUCHANAN & CO., LTD., 26, HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C. 1.

THE BOOKSELLER'S WINDOW.

THE CROWDED STREET. By WINIFRED HOLTBY. (John Lane; The Bodley Head; 7s. 6d. net.)

From the title one might imagine that this was a tale of town life, but really "the crowded street" is only metaphorical, and depends for its meaning on a prefatory verse quotation. The scene, in fact, is laid mostly in a Hampshire village, near Winchester, and the story concerns the lives of two sisters brought up in an atmosphere of rural conventions by a mother whose one idea is to get them well married-an idea against which they both, in different ways, rebel. The period covers the war years, when a good many conventions went by the board, and we follow the elder girl's career from 1900, when she was about the age of nine, until 1920. The years brought trouble, both to herself and others, but we leave her more or less content with the fact that she has at length discovered her own personality.

THE TREBLE CLEF. By EDWARD C. BOOTH. (Fisher Unwin; 7s. 6d. net.)

Mr. Edward Booth is a novelist who eschews the psychological, the morbid, or the sensational, and appeals rather to readers who prefer kindly character studies, with a blend of humour and pathos. The setting of his new story, which is a long one, is the North Country, a part of England that he knows very well. We follow the fortunes of young Oswald Holmroyd, his sister, and their widowed mother, whose life is a constant struggle against poverty. We hear much of her little school, of Councillor Burford and his shop in the High Gate, and of the organist. The book, in the author's phrase, " begins municipally," and not without reason, for, as we hear "it isn't every day a Town Councillor gets married."

IN ALL TIME OF OUR WEALTH. By Essex SMITH. (Hutchinson; 7s. 6d. net.)

It is comforting for most of us to suppose that great wealth does not bring happiness. of this story had reason to believe in the truth of the proposition, as he had experience both of poverty and riches. Starting life poor but unfettered, and blessed alike with friendship and love, he suddenly finds himself, by a queer turn of events, a millionaire. Then his troubles begin. His best friends take offence

at his lavish generosity, while the girl of his heart is intimidated by his wealth. He learns the worthlessness of women who marry for money, and finds that the only way of escape is to renounce his hateful gold. Why do we all hanker after filthy lucre?

THE SUCCESSOR. By M. C. T. SAWBRIDGE. (George Allen and Unwin; 7s. 6d. net.)

Young Ishmael, as he stood on the steps of the old house waiting for the carriage to arrive, found the situation alarming. "Half-brothers and second mothers seemed equally useless and tiresome; and as he had lived nearly twelve years without either, he could not see that he wanted them now. Besides, till his father's death six months ago, he had not known that this brother existed . . . and now, this brother was coming to Bulkeley Hurst-full owner of all that their father had had." This scene at the outset gives the key to the story, which tells how a man of wilful character returned to an entailed estate after seventeen years in Australia, and the effect of his coming on the place he inherits. His wife and his half-brother are the persons chiefly affected.

MAN PROPOSES. By Hugh Delaine. (Philip Allan and Co.; 7s. 6d. net.)

When man proposes, woman sometimes refuses; but in this story, which is pitched in a genial comedy key, trouble arose from the fact that Hubert refrained from proposing, with the consequence that Winifred became "otherwise engaged." liked to make himself out a rotter, but he was not nearly so rotten as he painted himself. Moreover, he was amusing and gifted with cheek, so that he retains the reader's sympathies in his ingenious plan for making a match between Winifred's fiancé and another young woman. We must not say whether the scheme succeeded, for that would give away the dénouement and spoil the story. Hubert, it may be added, had been to Oxford, and was in that station of life that enables a man to go in for hunting.

THE MYSTERY OF THE ABBÉ MONTROSE. Translated from the Norwegian of Sven Elvestad by P. M. SHAND and F. W. CROSSE. (Jarrolds;

This is No. 8 of Jarrolds' monthly mystery novels. As usual in stories of this type, the mystery is baffling and complicated. The Abbe's house was found burgled and bloodstained, while the Abbé himself

was missing and believed to have been murdered. Then, in an hotel, a man purporting to be the Abbé was found actually murdered, but was believed not to be the Abbé after all. There is, of course, a famous detective on the trail, and he is assisted, not by a medical man, but by another detective. It is all duly mysterious, and the tangled skein is skilfully unravelled, knot by knot. The author is well known on the Continent as a writer of detective fiction, and the foreign atmosphere gives his book a freshness too often lacking in the home-grown article.

THE COLOUR OF YOUTH. By V. H. FRIED-LANDER. (Collins; 7s. 6d. net.)

There is an Irish saying that "the best colour is the colour of childhood," and it is from this source that the present story takes its title. Its main subject is a girl of brilliant intellectual promise, whose career is ruined through the ambition of her mother. The course of events is presented as they appeared to the eyes of her younger brother, from the time when he was six and she was eight. The boy finds inspiration all through life in the memory of their father, a man of beautiful character, who died when they were quite young. At the outset the reader is prejudiced against the girl when she frightens her little brother by pretending to be a ghost, for no amount of cleverness can compensate for cruelty. But she, too, after much experience and suffering, is eventually guided to peace and happiness by the same beneficent influence.

The season of Christmas Numbers is now here, and "Holly Leaves," the Christmas budget of the Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News, is now on sale, and offers its usual good two-shillingsworth of pictorial delight, good fiction, and excellent presentation plate. The plate this year is a particularly successful example of the art of photogravure, and is a reproduction of John A. Lomax's painting of an eighteenth-century duel, entitled "For He had Spoken Lightly of a Woman's Name." It is a spirited and dramatic picture, beautifully reproduced. The short stories in "Holly Leaves" are an excellent selection of the work of well-known writers, and include tales by Perceval Gibbon, Owen Oliver, Ibañez, Baroness von Hutten, and Geoffrey Bradley; while there are plenty of both amusing and artistic coloured pages by such artists as Lewis Baumer, Barribal, Lawson Wood, Heath Robinson, d'Egville, and others.



able only to the gossamer line of the spider's web.

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"Gossamatex," cool on the hottest day, in the hottest climate, is, strangely enough, warmer in cold weather than material four times its weight. Ideal for dancing, the Tropics, or general dress wear, it affords perfect personal comfort under any climatic conditions.

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Light is obtained from the ordinary house circuit; for houses where no electric lighting exists, the Projector is fitted with a small dynamo.

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Afternoon Tea Spoons (PS. 6461), of Sterling Silver, six in Velvet 22/6 lined case. With Tongs complete 30/0

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LONDON SW1

THE UNACTED PLAY: A DEFENCE OF THE COMMERCIAL THEATRE.

It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a young dramatist's plays to get into the kingdom of the theatre. He has to rest content with publication. The novel has reached its

UPSET BY A MOTOR-CAR IN HIGH STREET, NEW MALDEN: THE "OLD BERKELEY" STAGE COACH, RECENTLY PUT ON THE ROAD AGAIN BETWEEN LONDON AND BRIGHTON, AFTER THE COLLISION.

Photograph by Photograph.

perfect form once it is set in type, but the play cannot live till it is put on the stage. It is created in the theatre, for the theatre, and by the theatre. In print it is stillborn. This is not a platitude. Some of the best acting plays make poor reading. Consider the work of Sir Arthur Pinero. His dialogue often descends to journalese, his characters move like puppets towards an engineered crisis. Yet no man who knows anything of drama will deny the indisputable rank of eminence to him. He rescued drama from inanity. Such plays as "The Gay Lord Quex," "Iris," "His House in Order," and "Mid-Channel" take on a new vitality when they are produced. The defects underlined in the study sink into insignificance beside the merits shining on the stage. But Sir Arthur is a forerunner, and he has one foot in the mid-

Victorian drawing-room. Take Mr. Galsworthy's plays. When I read them I am stirred to protest. Like John Donne three hundred years ago, he says "All our Life is but a going-out to the place of execution." His naked dialogue is denied the atmospheric touches of the novelist which excite the right mood. The peculiar honesty of his method, relying on non-dramatic interests, militates against appreciation. Yet

no playwright has ever moved me more deeply. His characters leap into life on the stage, and their destinies touch me to infinite pity. All the exasperation I experienced over the printed page melts before the footlights. Let us go back to our Shakespeare. Did the playwright of the Globe care a fig about the printed page? Was that energy of speech, that fullness of emotion, born in the dusty silence of an attic? No; it was created with his audience before him. "All Art is a collaboration," a great mind has said, and Shakespeare wrote plays to be acted

—acted not only on the boards of the "Wooden O," but in the minds of the spectators. He demanded they should be well acted too. "Oh, it offends me to the soul to hear a robustious periwigpated fellow tear a passion to tatters."

A good deal of nonsense has been written about Shakespeare being unsuitable for the stage. Charles Lamb began it -- a reasoned protest, I know, against the practice of adapting and mutilating the plays; but generations of dull pedants without his valid reasons have continued his arguments and buried his work in a débris of scholarship. The result has been that younger generations, knowing nothing of the play and much of pedantry, fly from the very name of Shakespeare as Maupassant did from the Eiffel Tower. Shakespeare had so little respect for the

printed form that from that day to this commentators and purists have waged an eternal pen warfare about literal accuracies. The play is not a play till it gets a public performance, and I am full of admiration for every society that has the courage to give untried work a hearing. They are true friends of the dramatist, and only that way can drama be kept alive.

It is worse than useless to attack the commercial theatre manager. He is a victim of circumstances. The governing fact for him is that he must make his theatre pay. There is no need for me to go into the already well-ventilated and vexed question of high rentals and unavoidable expenses. I am myself a great believer in the simplification of production. Elaborate and expensive scenery and "star" actors are not a certain passport to success. "The Farmer's Wife" manages without either; "The Beggar's Opera" ran one hundred and fifty days longer than "Chu-Chin-Chow"; and "Hassan" would have lasted longer if it had cost less. But the uncomfortable fact remains that experience proves that in this uncertain business it is the safer way. The audience, generally speaking, is uncritical. It has been nurtured "Continued overleaf."



A MOTOR-TRACTOR FOR A MILITARY FUNERAL: DRAWING THE GUNCARRIAGE IN THE PROCESSION TO THE ANFIELD CEMETERY NEAR LIVERPOOL, AT THE BURIAL OF MAJOR J. R. FINCH, FORMERLY THE LIVERPOOL RECRUITING OFFICER.—[Photograph by Topical.]

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on the spectacles of the film, and it is hero-worshipping We live in an age of mass production, and we can only appreciate mass effects. We are not quick in imagination as in the "spacious times" of Elizabeth. Though

even here I would add a reservation. Were the groundlings any more imaginative? Shakespeare had a mighty poor opinion of them. We have at any rate outgrown the "antics" of which Ben Jonson complained - the horseplay and coarse buffoonery. Because the greater majority want the spectacle or the star, they get it. tired man wants to laugh. goes to the Savoy. The jaded man wants colour and romance. He goes to "The Blue Peter." The gilded vouth and the old-young man fly to musical comedy. The women starved of emotion go to " Fata Morgana." To be quite fair, the wonder is-not how poor our present-day drama is, but, under the circumstances, how good it is. We are apt to lose perspective. We are apt to forget the concrete realities that the theatre manager must face. We are apt to cry out in despair that we have no supreme drama, and look back on the giants towering above the past, forgetting the dull, uninspired plains that lie between.

The drama is not moribund. Among playgoers there is a remnant who prefer the noble and sincere thing. They have hearts that can be moved to understanding, eyes that can fill with pity, and intellects that still keep their "Saint Joan" was a success, and, apart from the acting, it had none of the so-called popular elements in it. "Storm success because under the cynicism and the devastating wit there is pathos and beauty. "Fata Morpathos and beauty. gana" is a success, for the sex

interest is transformed into finer issues. And what of the brilliance and the clever characterisations of Captain Harwood's work at the Ambassadors? I have said nothing of the encouraging efforts at the Everyman or the triumph of the Old Vic, nor of the thoughtful productions of the various Sunday societies and provincial repertory theatres.

Still, I am not content. It is true that a play that

A NEW AMERICAN CRUISER TO VISIT SOUTHAMPTON: THE U.S.S. "MARBLEHEAD" PASSING UNDER BROOKLYN BRIDGE, NEW YORK, FOR A CRUISE OF 20,000 MILES.

The new scout cruiser "Marblehead," recently completed for the United States Navy, and to be used as a flag-ship, is here seen starting on a 20,000-mile cruise, during which she will visit Southampton and other European ports. In preliminary tests she attained a speed of 35 knots.—[Photograph by Central Press.]

> would satisfy the critic would not probably satisfy the general public. It is equally true that there is a small untapped reservoir of potential playgoers whose intelligence can find little to approve of in the theatre

to-day. They ask for more than the commercial manager dare risk to give. The taste of the intelligent minority is neglected in favour of the frivolous majority. I should like to see a large number of privately sub-

sidised small theatres under the intelligent direction of men like Mr. Barry Jackson and Mr. MacDermott This would get rid of box-office tyranny. Because we could afford to make mistakes we should get things done. These experimental playhouses would appeal to the audience that wants to use not only its ears and eyes, but its brains. They would serve not only as training schools for actors, but testing houses for authors. It is a far more urgent need than a National Theatre, which could never be free, since it could never produce any play subversive of the State Ideal. It is the living dramatist that matters. We can leave the dead ones to the Phoenix. And, who knows, in that unproduced library we may find a masterpiece. G. F. H.

In connection with the appeal for funds to extend the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital in Euston Road, the Hon. Treasurer, Lady Plender, has received the following

> Sandringham, Norfolk. Nov. 6, 1924.

DEAR LADY PLENDER,-I am desired by Queen Alexandra to thank you for your letter, and to say that her Majesty learns with great interest that splendid work achieved at the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital has resulted in such demands for admittance and treatment that the extension of the hospital has become necessary.

Queen Alexandra remembers with pleasure that she laid the foundationstone of the present building, and her Majesty hopes that all who have at heart the welfare of women and children will

help the Extension Appeal Fund, and render service of some kind to forward the success of the enlargement of the hospital of which she is patron. - Believe me, Yours sincerely, HENRY STREATFEILD

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In 1903 when the President of France gave his famous banquet at the Elysée to King Edward the Seventh, only one port figured on the lengthy wine list-Commendador.

To-day the wine thus honoured is the wine selected by those who know how wonderful a tawny port can be, how light, how delicate, how exquisite in flavour and

You can obtain this famous old wine from any wine merchant at 108/- a dozen.

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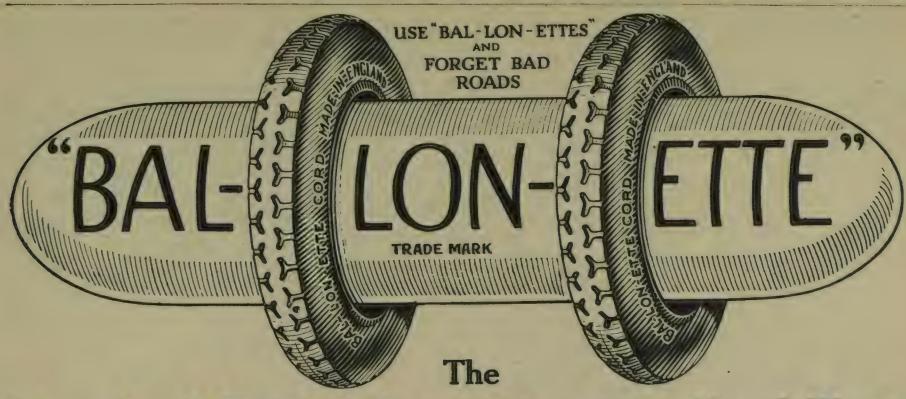




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8 hours from Southampton 18-hole Golf. The most equable climate. 'The most reasonable terms.

CRYSTAL HOTEL, 1st class inclusive, from 35 fr MICHELET HOTEL, inclusive, from 25 to 35 fr



Standard British Low-Pressure Cord Tyre

"Bal-lon-ette" was just a word not a year ago. Its meaning aroused the curiosity of the motoring world. To-day it is the "Motoring Word" for low-pressure tyres.

Bal-lon-ette Tyres

For Rolls-Royce, Daimlers, Napiers and all large, heavy Cars.

The 895 x 165 Bal-lon-ette Low-Pressure Tyre has been tested on a car loaded to 3 tons, and is an ideal tyre for all large Cars. Can be fitted straight on to 895 x 135 wheels. It is also suitable for cars using 880×120 , 920×120 , 935×135 tyres, but in these cases we would have to fit new rims which we would supply FREE OF CHARGE. We make an unconditional offer to allow you to use these tyres for 14 days, and if for any reason you find them not suitable for your car, return them to us and we will refund the whole of the money you paid for the tyres. Any carriage would be paid by the customer.

Wheels Free

In addition to the 14-day trial offer of Bal-lon-ette tyres, we now give the wheels entirely free. The Motoring Public are being confused with all kinds of tyres that will fit present rims, the majority of which would eventually dissatisfy users of the low-pressure tyre.

This is our reason for giving the wheels free, so that you can fit Bal-lon-ette—the standard low-pressure tyre—on to your cars without the extra cost of wheels. Bal-lon-ette tyres fit all standard low-pressure beaded-edge rims.

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BAL - LON - ETTE TYRES AND TUBES AT YOUR GARAGE

Stocks of Bal-lon-ette tyres and tubes are now being placed with garages all over the country. If your Agent does not stock them ask him tor to write to us an Agreement, and stocks will be put at your requirements. Your garage can arrange to fit a set of Bal-lon-ette lowpressure tyres to your present car by getting into communication with You have no us. need to buy a new car to get up-to-date. Specify BAL-LON-ETTES When Ordering a New Car.

SIZES AND PRICES

Size of ordinary tyre.	Bal-lon-ette sizes to correspond.	Cover.	Tube.	Spoke Wheel.	Size of ordinary tyre.	Bal-lon-ette sizes to correspond.	Cover.	Tube.	Spoke Wheel.	Disc Wheel.
650 × 65 700 × 80 700 × 85 26 × 3	715 × 115	£ s. d. 3.2.3		FREE	760 × 90 810 × 90 30 × 3½ 765 × 105	775 × 145	£ s. d. 4.16.0		FREE	
710×90 $28 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ $30 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ 760×90	730 × 130	3.13.0	13.0		820 × 120	860 × 160				
The 31 x 4 Bal-lon-ette Tyre fits existing rims 30 x 3½. Cover, £2 13 0; Tube, 9/6				895 × 135 895 × 165 9.15.4 18.5 Fits existing rims and is for large cars such as Rolls-Royce, Daimler, Napier, etc.						

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Brake Operation. Recent developments in the methods of operating motor-car brakes give one to wonder whether the day of rods and cables is not passing rapidly. I have recently tried two new systems of operation which seem so definitely superior to the old style, and even to the servo mechanism, that one is almost forced to the conclusion that it is time we had something better than the methods which have served us well enough since the earliest days of the car. Just before the Motor Show I tried out the new American Chrysler car, which is equipped with four-wheel braking hydraulically operated by the Lockheed system. While I realise that any hydraulic system must mean a pipe-line on the car, and that the slightest leakage in any part may easily put the whole thing out of action. I do not see why anything should happen

action, I do not see why anything should happen, degree of br

"FILLING-UP" FOR THE FLICHT TO INDIA: THE DE HAVILLAND "50" MACHINE TAKING IN "B.P." FUEL—(L. TO R.) MR. ALAN J. COBHAM, SIR SEFTON BRANCKER, AND MR. GEOFFREY DE HAVILLAND.

Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation, arranged to start, as soon as weather permitted, on a flight to India, in a De Havilland "50" machine piloted by Mr. Alan J. Cobham, to survey a new route and attend a conference on the construction of an airship base in India. The petrol taken aboard for the first stage was "B.P.," which comes from the Persian oilfields, one of the countries to be traversed in the flight.

provided the design is good and the owner will exercise ordinary supervision. A frayed wire cable or a rusty brake-rod is equally dangerous, and there seems no more trouble entailed by looking after the pipe-line

than is caused by ordinarily careful attention to the conventional braking lay-out. As to ease of operation and efficiency in working, there is no comparison. The hydraulic brake is easy and progressive in its retarding effect in a way undreamed of by those who have had no experience save of rod or cable controlled brakes. The instant the pedal is depressed, ever so slightly, the brakes begin to come on; but unless the pedal is still farther depressed, the effect is not cumulative, so to say. In fact, the degree of braking to be applied is

as infinitely variable as in the case of the more orthodox systems, though it seems much sweeter.

In this Lockheed system the only connection between chassis and brakes is by short lengths of stout, flexible hose. Therefore, the steer-

ing is unaffected. In the car I have mentioned the steering is delightfully easy-I do not recollect ever having driven a car with better steering. Another car which was the subject of a recent trial is the new 2-litre Ballot, which is equipped with a vacuum braking system, very much akin to the vacuum brakes used in locomotive practice. Here again the effect produced was markedly better than that given by orthodox systems. It was on all fours with the hydraulics, and I do not think, speaking from the point of view of simple operation, there is much to choose between the two. Yet another system, of which I have had no experience as yet, employs air-pressure, a two stage compressor being used

to generate the necessary pressure in a storage cylinder. There seems to be no reason why this should not be as practical as the others. I foresee a great development along the lines indicated.



TWENTY YEARS OLD AND STILL GOING STRONG! A 12-14-H.P. CHAIN-DRIVEN SUNBEAM DELIVERED TO A SURREY MOTORIST IN 1904 AND GIVING HIM SATISFACTION TO-DAY.

I wonder whether the present Lights on Government will proceed with the new Lights on Vehicles Bill, which was before the House of Lords in 1923? If they do, it will probably not be an unmixed blessing, especially if any attempt is made to legislate on the candlepower, or dazzle power, of head-lights. Even that would almost be worth while if only the rear lighting of all vehicles is made compulsory—and particularly of the push-bicycle. I know this rear lighting of cycles is a contentious subject—it has been made so by the cycling organisations, though why precisely I am unable to fathom. During the past week we have had a series of really foul motoring nights, with more than a little fog, deep patches of swirling ground mist, eked out with some rain. For my sins I have to do a good deal of driving during the hours of darkness, and really it is nerve-racking experience. I recognise that vastly more cyclists are cultivating the rear-light habit than was the case a year ago, but the percentage is

ROLLS - ROYCE THE BEST CAR IN THE WORLD

WHAT THE JUDGE SAID

in the United States District Court at New Jersey on October 6th, 1924, during proceedings arising out of the unauthorised use of the term "Rolls-Royce."

"The Rolls-Royce Company is a company which has occupied its pre-eminence by reason of its product, and the name attached thereto is one that is perhaps as far out of the ordinary name as is the product itself out of the ordinary automobile product.

"They have, by reason of their brains and skill, gained for themselves a tremendous eminence in the mechanical world."

ROLLS-ROYCE LTD.

TELEGRAMS: ROLHEAD, PICCY, LONDON. TELEPHONE: MAYFAIR 6040 (4 LINES)

Willys

THE DAY OF THE KNIGHT IS HERE.

LIKE a Knight in the days of old, the Willys Knight of To-day is symbolical of strength and character. At all times ready to respond to the most severe and exacting tests of power and durability. On a long-distance run, miles are but swiftly passing incidents and hills of the steepest gradient are conquered with ease and confidence and add zest to the trip. The open road will demonstrate a silent symphony of motion that makes motoring a pleasure as thousands of owners can testify. The engine (the heart of the car) improves with use. The Silent Knight Sleeve Valve Engine cares nothing for carbon—the bane of the poppet valve engine. What little carbon can adhere to the sleeves causes them to fit more perfectly than any engineer could fit them. Permit us to demonstrate to you the grace and power and unequalled features that have earned the prestige of the Willys Knight.

PRICES:

Chassis 5-seater Sedan ... 5-seater Touring ... (Ex Works). (ENGLISH COACHWORK). 5/6- Seater Touring 4444 4-door Saloon ... £598 £598 £598



SALOON (English Coachwork) £595.

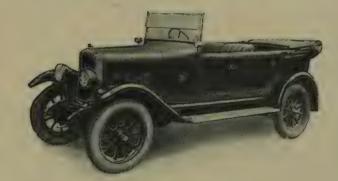
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CLIMB - IT - ON - A - CALTHORPE

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CLIMBING

NY expert will tell you that one of the best tests to which you can put any car is to try it on hills. If it will climb steadily and slowly—like a Calthorpe—the car is a good one, but it is infinitely safer to get a Calthorpe in the first place and have that confident feeling that no matter the gradient you can climb it. This hill-climbing power that the new Calthorpe possesses is but one of its outstanding virtues. In general comfort, reliability and completeness of specification it is well ahead of all its contemporaries.

This is the full range of 1925 Models

15.45 h.p. Six-Cylinder Four-Seater, £395. 12.20 h.p. Two-Seater De-Luxe, £315. Four-Seater De-Luxe, £325. Four-Seater Saloon, £425. 10.20 h.p. Two-Seater, or Four-Seater, £235. All Models have Balloon Tyres.

Write for Complete Catalogue and Agent's name to

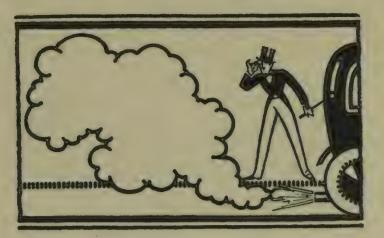
THE CALTHORPE MOTOR Co., Ltd., Birmingham

Sole Distributors for London, Home and Eastern Counties.

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Showrooms: 156, New Bond Street, London. Works: 1a, High Road, Kilburn, N.W., and at Norwich, Bury, Lowestoft and Ipswich. 



THE TALE OF THE EXHAUST

The exhaust gases of your car should be almost colourless. If they are blue it indicates an excess of oil, if black and sooty the mixture is incorrect and the result will be a fouled engine. To avoid trouble, adjust the carburetter carefully once and for all, and then run on "BP," the British Petrol. You will always be right after that because "BP" never varies. It can be relied upon to provide maximum power in all conditions.



The British Petrol

British Petroleum & Ital Britannic House, Moorgate, E.C.2

Distributing Organization of the

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO. LTD.

port and the Irish Free State authorities, motoring

still not high. Drive one ever so carefully, keeping the sharpest of look-outs, hardly an evening goes by but one has a narrow escape of running down a cyclist or two, practically lightless altogether, for the

licenses available in the one country are available also in the other. Thus, if the British motorist has paid his license duty and is in order in his own country, no further license is required when he takes his car for a visit to the Irish Free State. The same rule, of course, works the other way. The Irish Free State has now adhered to the International Convention of Oct. 11, 1909, and will at some future time issue an International Travelling Pass, which will be available in Great Britain. When that time arrives, the present "informal arrangement" explained

> introduced by the Irish Free State, the British motorist will require an International Travelling Pass (to be obtained from the Automobile Association) for a visit to the Irish Free State, in the same way as he now requires it for France and other countries

above will come to an end. When the International Travelling Pass is

outside Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It may, however, be some time before the International Travelling Pass is issued by the Irish Free State Government.

Free Wheels for British Comfort

The French offer of free wheels for Tyres.

pre-1925 cars to

Comfort (or balloon) tyres of the beaded-edge type, has now been countered by a similar offer from the Avon India-Rubber Company, I.td. Until further notice owners of light cars now fitted with highpressure tyres can convert to Avon Comforts without incurring the expense of new wheels. In exchange for old wheels, the Avon Company supply new wheels as follows:-

Spoke Wheels.—Full conversions. Four wheels, free; spare charged. Half conversions: two wheels, free, spare charged. Disc Wheels. - All wheels free, whether for conversions to five, three, or two "Comforts." The sizes of Avon "Comfort" tyres available under this offer, and the existing tyres for which each is a suitable replacement, are as follows:-

715 \times 115 replacing 650 \times 65, 26 \times 3, 700 \times 80.

 $710 \times 90, 28 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ 730 × 130

 $760 \times 90, 765 \times 105, 30 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ 775 × 145

815 × 105, 820 × 120. 860×160

The eighty-third edition of "Burke's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage" (for 1925) will be published about the middle of December by the Burke Publishing Company. Its price will



EIGHT LOCOMOTIVES AT ONCE ON A NEW RAILWAY BRIDGE: A WEIGHT TEST OF NEARLY 1000 TONS-A VIEW SHOWING SOME OF THE ENGINES. CROSSING.

To test the strength of a new railway bridge over the River Nene, near Peterborough, on the L. and N.E. main line to Scotland, eight of the company's largest locomotives, four "Atlantics" and four "Pacifics," with a total weight of nearly 1000 tons, were coupled together in two lots and driven over the bridge.

Photograph by Photopress.



AT THE WHEEL OF HIS NEW 14-H.P. CROSSLEY: GENERAL LORD RAWLINSON, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

amount of indication given to overtaking traffic by a tiny glimmer from an oil-lamp on the front of the machine is negligible. After a few experiences such as I have had lately one enters a patch of mist with one's nerves on edge, for there is more than a possibility that it conceals a rear-lightless cyclist. There is another reform in the law needed too, and that is in connection with the legal lighting-up time. Every cyclist seems to have an uncanny knowledge of the exact second at which he is required to light his lamp; and it matters not how dark or foggy the evening, not an instant before that time will he light up. Half an hour after the official time of sunset during the winter months is quite late enough for lighting-up time for all vehicles. The motorist lights up earlier than the official time, for his own protection, but not so any other form of traific.

The Automobile Association states A.A. Notes. that following an "informal arrangement" between the British Ministry of Trans-

THERE is a list of colours below. Some will harmonise with every scheme of furnishing; all fall a definite need. "Nell Gwynn" Candles can be obtained from high-class stores.

ARNOLD BENNETI

"Ricey" man

Steba.

"The Ideal Xmas Gift." DECORATE YOUR HOME WITH "NELL GWYNN" **CANDLES**

> Be the room what it may—a setting where quaint old prints bring out the sombre softness of antique oak, a beautiful harmony of mellow mahogany and rich carpets, a scheme of toned gilt of the French a science of tolled gift of the Preficts
> periods, or just a portion of an
> utility 1924 home—it can be made
> more appealing and alluring with
> "Nell Gwynn" Old World Candles.
> They set the seal of charm; they are
> the mark of personal artistry; they complete a picture of perfect taste, as can only these candles, made by a firm whose craftsmanship is a threecentury tradition.

Once "Nell Gwynn" Candles are taken into the decorative scheme, you will not care to lose the inishing touch they impart. Their beauty is not ephemeral. If necessary, in order to renew the lustre, they may be gently rubbed with a soft, damp cloth. The inconvenience of shades is obviated. They burn with a steady light—without smoke. burn with a steady light - without smoke, without odour. In all respects has modern science improved the art of the 17th century craftsman.

"Neil Gwynn" Candles are packed and priced as follows

Long (12 ins.) Medium (10 ins.) Short (8 ins.) 4 in box 4 in box 4 in box 2/9 per box 2/3 per box 1/9 per box 2 in box 1/6 per box 1/3 per box 1/- per box

TWENTY-ONE ART COLOURS;

7. Light Pearl Grey; 2. Dark
Pearl Grey; 3. Electric Blue;

4. Sky Rlue; 5. Light Blue;

6. Dark Blue; 7. Jade Green;

8. Peacock Green; 9. Apple
Green; 10. Sulphur Green;

11. SulphurYellow; 12. Maize
Yellow; 13. Old Gold;

14. Blush Pink; 15. Pink;

16. Old Rose: 17. Rose;

18. Red; 19. Dragon's
Blood; 20. Assyrian Red;

21. Royal Purple. "Nell Greynn" Candles are a new product. Most high-class stores have them, but if you experience any difficulty, send your remittance covering your requirements and stating sires, colours and packings you desire direct to the makers at the address below. The goods will be forwarded post free.

CANDLES.

J. C. & J. Field, 12d., Soap and Candle Manufacturers, (Dept 23A) London, S.E.1 Estd. 1642 in the reign of Charles I.



These Hotels are under the same Management:

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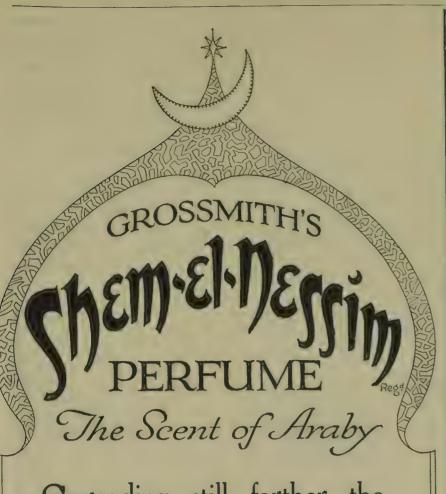
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SAN SEBASTIAN SANTANDER

OUR ANAGLYPH MASK COUPON.

Please send me One Anaglyph Viewing-Mask. I enclose stamps [Threehalfpence, Inland; or Twopence-halfpenny, Foreign] to cover Postage.

To THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, (ANAGLYPH) 15, ESSEX STREET, LONDON, W.C.2



Spreading still farther the fame of Grossmith Perfumes, Shem-el-Nessim went forth a fragrant ambassador to every woman of taste throughout the world. To-day it is the favourite, this "Inspiration in Perfume."

SHEM-EL-NESSIM TOILET CREAM & FACE POWDER





Circo Pearls The Coveted Gift

The Yuletide Offering that every woman desires—that gives lasting pleasure—is a gift of Ciro Pearls. They appeal to her taste for the beautiful by their brilliant sheen, perfect colouring and natural form. They are, indeed, the only absolute replicas of the ocean gem, and make any outlay on real pearls an unnecessary extravagance.

OUR UNIQUE OFFER.

We cordially invite everyone to inspect the unequalled collection of pearls at our showrooms, or we will send you a necklet of Ciro Pearls, 16 ins. long, with solid gold clasp in case for one guinea. Wear them for a fortnight and compare with any real pearls. If any difference is noticeable, you may return them to us and we will refund your money in full.

Our new Pearl Booklet No. 16 post free on request.

Ciro Pearls Ltd

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JENNERS EDINBURGH.



RADIO NOTES

REMARKABLE as the progress and development of broadcast transmission have been during the past two years, practically no important changes can be said to have taken place in regard to that side of the subject-namely, reception-with which the public is so directly concerned. It is true, of course, that receiving-sets have been improved in many ways, and that apparatus can be

obtained at lower prices than those that ruled in the early days of broadcasting. Various "stunt" circuits appear from time to time in the wireless periodicals, but very few are capable of being worked with ease by the ordinary listener. Probably ninety per cent. of the radio public are those who would prefer to tune-in by simply switching on the valves and turning one knob. The freak circuits, which may use either one or more valves, are only of interest usually to the qualified experimenter, in whose hands good results may be obtained. Unfortunately, such sets are also built up by those whose enthusiasm, and means, extend beyond their knowledge of the subject, and this leads frequently to the disturbing noises caused by oscillation whilst broadcasting is in progress. In a modern history of radio-telephony it would probably be safe to say that next to Dr. J. Ambrose Fleming's invention of the thermionic valve, Major Armstrong's invention of "Regeneration" should be placed in order of merit, and in so far as broadcast reception by the public is concerned, it is one of the most outstanding advances made in recent years. Any one-valve receiving-set which makes use of the regenerative principle is to all intents and purposes as good as a two-valve set which does

not employ regeneration. Exclusive information which has reached the writer of these notes foreshadows the practical use of an important discovery made by two British radio experimenters. Full details of the invention, which is known as the "Hale-Lyle System," cannot be published at the present moment, but it is a fact that it is now possible for a person to hear

broadcasts just by wearing telephones which are not connected to a radio set. Neither is a radio set present in the room. In the near future it is quite possible that hotel guests will be able to pick up a telephone ear-piece—just that: no wires, no socket in any room occupied at the moment, and listen to broadcasts either whilst resting or moving freely

There is a good deal of interesting information to be found in the new illustrated catalogue of wireless



THE FIRST "TWO-WAY" RADIO COMMUNICATION CONDUCTED BY AN EXPERIMENTER IN GREAT BRITAIN, AND ANOTHER IN AUSTRALIA. A few days ago Mr. E. J. Simmonds, of Gerrards Cross, who is illustrated above with his transmitting and receiving instruments, sent radio messages, on a wave-length of 95 metres, to Mr. M. Howden, of Melbourne, Australia. The latter responded on a wave-length of 75 metres, and the results were confirmed by cable.-[Photograph by Barratt.]

apparatus recently issued by Burndept, Ltd. Not only are the products pictured and described in a very entertaining manner, but any radio enthusiast who peruses the pages will be able to acquire knowledge which will be found useful in the operation of radio receiving or transmitting apparatus in the home. As an example of this we quote the

following from page 4: " Just one word regarding the operation of 'D.E.3' valves (dull emitters); they are not intended to burn brightly, but only a dull red; in a well-lighted room it is sometimes hard to see whether they are on or not. If they should be burnt too brightly they may not 'burn out,' but nevertheless they will cease to give signals, owing to the fact that the surface of the filament has been destroyed. If this happens, do not throw the valve away, but disconnect the H.T. battery and let the

valve burn for an hour or so at a normal voltage; this will generally restore the valve filament surface, and it will give just as good results as it gave when new." The catalogue is available on application to Burndept, Ltd., Aldine

House, Bedford Street, W.C.2.

B.T.H. radio valves are the result of many years' experience in highvacuum work, and are produced by the most up-to-date machinery. They are very highly exhausted by a special process developed in the B.T.H. Radio valve factory, consequently they are dead "hard." There are six different types of valves classified under two main heads—"General Purpose," and
"Power - Amplifying." The former function equally well as detector, or high - frequency, or low - frequency amplifiers, respectively. The "Power-Amplifying" valves are intended primarily for the critical last stage of low-frequency amplification, but are also suitable for use as detec-tors. The "General Purpose" valves are the "R" valve, which is a bright emitter, taking 0:7 ampères at four volts on the filament, and a maximum of roo volts on the plate; the "B3" valve, which is a dull-emitter of great durability, taking 0.35 amps. at 1.8 volts on the filament, and with a plate voltage of 80 volts; and the "B5" valve, having a filament current of 0.06

amps. at three volts, and a plate voltage of 80 volts.

The three "Power-Amplifying" valves are the "B4," which takes 0.24 amps. at 6 volts; the "B6" valve, which takes 0.12 amps. at 3 volts; and the 'B7" valve, which takes 0.06 amps. at 6 volts. The maximum plate voltage for these power-amplifying valves is 120 volts in each case.



"So that's where my RONUK Floor Polish has gone!"

" Sorry, dear, but when Somebody carelessly runs out of RONUK Furniture Cream and takes my RONUK Car Polish as a substitute, it's up to metoretaliate!"

KONTUR

SANITARY FLOOR POLISH

RONUK **BOOT POLISH** It is the Best.

2d., 4d. and 6d. per tin.

"The Brightest Shine in the Shortest Time" will clean and polish almost everything—and do it well. There is an appropriate "RONUK" preparation for each purpose, but everyone can find a use for the blue and white 'Floor' tin. The contents are so quick and easy to use that 'ronuking' is one of the most pleasant duties of the home.

Sold Everywhere.

NOW 2½d., 4½d., 6½d., 10d., 1/2 and 1/6 per tin. RONUK, LTD., PORTSLADE, SUSSEX.

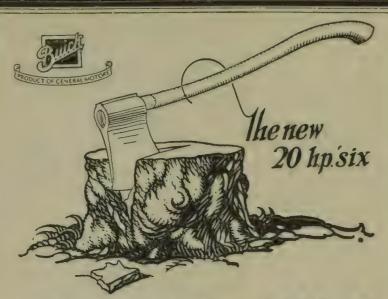


TRAVEL LIGHT and WARM.

The snug warmth of a Winter Wrap with the lightness of a Spring Overcoat—these are the travel-comforts combined in "Eiderscutum" Coats of top-grade pure new wools ... Single-breasted £ 9 9 0 Double-breasted £10 10 0



126 REGENT ST., LONDON W.



Achip of the old block

THE new 20 h.p. 6-cylinder - Buick is an exact replica on a small scale of the famous big Buick Six. It may be relied on to show the family qualities of power, stamina, dependability and distinguished appearance.

The FOUR-WHEEL BRAKES give added security, while the new Low Pressure Tyres insure increased comfort. These new tyres, chosen by Buick engineers after exhaustive tests with every kind of tyre, materially reduce the vibration of the car mechanism and thereby add to its life.

And look at the Price!

Chassis	£295
2-seater with dickey	£395
5-seater "Majestic" Tourer	£395
4-seater Coupé	£500
5-seater Saloon	£525
Landaulette (English Coachwork)£575

The above prices and free delivery apply in Great Britain and Ulster only.

Prices of the new 27 h.p. models on application.



Write for the name of your local Buick Dealer, who will gladly give you full particulars and a demonstration.

GENERAL MOTORS LTD. THE HYDE, HENDON, N.W.9



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Robinson & Cleaver's

DURE Irish Linen Handkerchiefs from Robinson & Cleaver's always make acceptable Presents. Their smoothness, softness and absence from fluff makes them far superior to the so-called "Linen Substitutes" and the prices are no higher.



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MEN'S PLAIN HANDKERCHIEFS 25.—Men's Plain Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, about 201 in. with 1-inch hem. Per dozen

21/6

H36.-Ladies' Fine Linen Handkerchiefs. Hand embroidered. Each 4/-

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PRICE LIST Send for List No. 40 D showing full range of Ladies' and Men's Handkerchiefs, Sent post free on request, Carriage paid 20/-upwards. U.K. Delivery Guaranteed.

MEN'S INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS 41.-Men's Fine Linen Handkerchiefs hand embroidered two-lettered monogram, about 19½ in. 7 in. hem. Per dozen 30/-

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 15, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2.

C STACKHOUSE (Torquay).—We are sorry to have said anything that could in the least degree hurt your feelings, for nothing of the kind was intended, and had we known the circumstances you mantion we should not have indulged even in good-natured comment. Edmeston (Worsley).—We fully endorse your good opinion of No. 3942, and will convey to its composer your congratulations on having successfully entrapped you.

FORBES ROBINSON (Thames Ditton).—If the problem you allude to it the one we think it is, we quite agree with you. It is, however, a well-known and rather famous composition.

Burgoes (St. Leonards-on-Sea).—The success of two-movers in deceiving even expert solvers is amazing, but we scarcely expected to find you amongst the victims. There is no second solution to No. 3944 by i. R takes P (ch), on account of K takes R (dis. ch). Fowler (Arundel).—You were right in your inference, but you will see by the notice above you were wrong in your solution.

iss M E Cox (Watford) —Your first attempt is a very creditable one and almost succeeds; but in future always regard with the utmost suspirion any solution that begins with a check. It is only through a mistake that a problem can be solved by such a move. B N (Tewkesbury).—Where is mate if i. —— R takes Kt; or P to K sth?

T RAJAN (Royapellah, Madras).—Your analysis of the solution of

your insight.

IRKMAN (Hereford).—The defence against your proposed solution

No. 3944 seems to be: 1.— R (at K B 3rd) takes B.

CHESS IN ENGLAND.

22. B to Kt 6th 23. Q to Q 4th Q to B 4th 24. R to Q sq B to K 4th 25. Q to K R 4th R to K 5th

There is nothing to be done after this. White's Queen is lost whatever happens. A very pretty game by Black; but it will be noticed White virtually tried to give him the odds of Q R and Q Kt, neither of which has had the least share in the fight.

26. Q to Q 8th R to K 8th (ch) White resigns.

14. R to B sq Q to Kt 4th

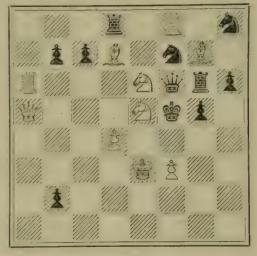
OLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3943.—BY THE REV. C. C. W. SUMNER.

1. P to B 4th
2. R to Q sq
3. Q to Kt 7th (mate):

If r. — K to Q 3rd, 2. P to B 5th (ch), etc.; and if r. - P takes P, 2. Q to Kt 7th (ch), etc.

This is the author's solution; but the problem admits of two others, by K to B 7th, or Q 7th respectively. Some correspondents sent the "cooks" alone, some the author's way only, and two the correct reply together with one of the "cooks." There was a very general feeling that something was wrong, and properly so.

PROBLEM NO. 3945.—By THE REV. NOEL BONAVIA HUNT, M.A.



WHITE. White to play, and mate in two moves.

Congratulations are due to our enterprising contemporary, the Daily Mirror, which celebrated its twenty-first birthday with the issue for Monday, Nov. 3, its first number having appeared on Nov. 2, 1903. The occasion has been commemorated by an illustrated booklet, entitled "The Romance of the Daily Mirror" (1s.), containing an interesting record of its history, with a foreword by Lord Rothermere. Few remember now, perhaps, that it was started (by his brother, the late Lord Northcliffe) as a daily newspaper for women, and the experiment, which cost him £100,000, was a failure. By a stroke of genius, however, he converted it into a picture paper for all, and thus launched it on its career of success. Early in 1904 it was called the Daily Illustrated Mirror, but after a few weeks it reverted to its original title, Congratulations are due to our enterprising con but after a few weeks it reverted to its original title, since retained. The Mirror can claim to be the pioneer in the application to daily journalism of the pictorial principle first introduced by the Illustrated London News in 1842. Besides presenting the news of the day in action photographs, the Daily Mirror has developed many popular features such as serial developed many popular features, such as serial stories, humorous cartoons, beauty competitions, and stories, humorous cartoons, beauty competitions, and a children's page. Memorable, too, are the living pets—"Roosevelt," the Teddy Bear, and the baby elephants, Jimbo and Jumbo—which represented the paper in the cause of charity; and, above all, those universal favourites, Pip, Squeak, and Wilfred, who, after serving in person, have since their retirement attained immortality in pen and ink.

Model A1733.

Catalogue of Models

and Patterns Post Free.

BURBERRY **OVERCOATS**

Made in exclusive Burberryproofed materials, in many new, rich and beautiful colourings, provide the dual service of

OVERCOAT AND WEATHERPROOF ONE GARMENT

They offer stout resistance to rain and wind, although retaining the ventilation essential to health and comfort.

BURBERRYS STOCK

of Coats includes models for every purpose—smart Town Overcoats to blizzard - proof Travel Coats—all light in weight, because made in materials woven from the finest wools.

WINTER SPORTS DRESS

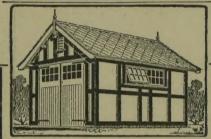
display of new models for Men, Women and Children, DAILY, from DEC. 1 to DEC. 5.

Mannequin Parades 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. each day.

HAYMARKET S.W.1 LONDON Bd. Malesherbes PARIS; & Agents.







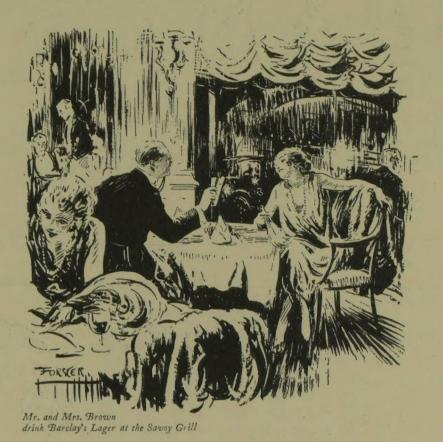
Erect your own Garage!

The structural character of all Browne & Lilly Garages is one of superiority. The materials are chosen for their weather-resisting qualities, and are backed by workmanship that ensures durability. While compact, they are commodious, affording ample convenience for overhauling and repairs Sent Carriage paid to most goods stations in England and Wales at the shortest notice.

GALOWS, CHALETS, MOTOR HOUSES, etc., are ed at our works for inspection, and you are cordially ed to view this EXHIBITION OF IDEAL 110MES at time during working hours, or by suecial approachment.

BROWNE & LILLY, LTD.,
THAMES SIDE, (READING. 'Phone 587.
Our Catalogue is issued in sections owing to our extensive manufactures. Kindly mention





Still discussing it!

"It's interesting to observe how much more cosmopolitan we are growing," said Mr. Brown. "For instance, it's only during the past few years that we have seriously adopted the wise Continental habit of drinking Lager in the winter."

"We are, in fact, beginning to discover that thirst is not exclusively a summer pastime," replied his wife.

"Talking of thirst - "

"Mine won't bear talking about," said Mrs. Brown. "Why don't you do something?"

With a glance at his wife that swiftly weighed the situation up, Henry called the waiter and gave his order for

Jorelays The drink for a winter thirst

PERKINS & CO LTD., SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E. 1



Liners which now carry

British Consols:

C.P.R.

Anchor Donaldson Canadian Govt — Merchant Marine

Vessels Touching Canadian Ports Should Carry

Mild, Sweet Old Virginia Largest Independent Tobacco Manufacturers in the British Empire



W.C.MACDONALD REG'D. INC.



AIREDALES
The BestWatch Dogs
Specially Trained for house protection against burglars; best



Gives quick relief from Asthma, Catarrh, Colds, etc 4/6 a tin at all chemists.

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Recent and modern construction. Every comfort, full South, large garden. A. UHRING, Prop

NICE. THE PALACE HOTEL.

Up - to - Date.

PLACE MAGENTA. Telegr: PALASOTEL. EVERY COMFORT. VERY CENTRAL.



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Open 1st. December. Latest creation of luxurious comfort. Unrivalled situation on the sea :: All apartments with private bath-room.

For cleaning Silver, Electro Plate &c. Sold everywhere 6d 1/26 & 46

F. Goddard & Sons, Station Street, Leicestee

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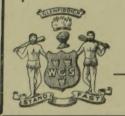
The Whisky that justifies its name-

WM. GRANT & Sons, LTD. The Glenfiddich and Balvenie-Glenlivet Distilleries, Dufftown, 82, Gordon Street, Glasgow

A happy combination of the Bounty of Nature and the Blender's Art.

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for Grant's "Liqueur" Scotch:
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BEST HOTELS, BRITISH CLIENTELE & CONTROL MALOJA (Engadine) ... Palace 300 beds
"The finest Hotel in Switzerland."
MORGINS (Valais) ... Grand Hotel ... 180 beds
MURREN ... Palace Hotel des Alpes 250 beds
"... ... Eiger 95 beds
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WENGEN ... Belvedere Hotel 140 beds
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For Cleaning and Polishing all Metals (including Silver) and Glass (Windows, Mirrors, &c.) Sold in Tins, 3d, 4\frac{1}{2}d., 7\frac{1}{2}d. and \(\beta/3.

Also in 1, 1 and r gallon Cans.

Wellington Emery & Black Lead Mills, London, S.E.



Take Care of the Texture of your Skin.

That is the main point upon which real complexion beauty depends. The complexion which is roughened and The regular use of

gives the complexion a soft transparency and keeps it clear and healthy, so that the coldest wind cannot spoil its beauty. A few minutes spent in applying La-rola regularly night and morning on face, neck, hands and arms ensure you the kind of complexion which dreads no change of temperature.

From all Chemists and Stores, in bottles, 1/6.

PALE COMPLEXIONS

may be greatly improved by just a touch of "LA-ROLA ROSE BLOOM," which gives a perfectly natural tint to the cheeks. No one can tell it is artificial. It gives

THE BEAUTY SPOT! Boxes 11-

M. BEETHAM & SON. Cheltenham Spa, ENGLAND.

Headache **Biliousness**

Sick headache is a sure sign that your liver and digestive organs need toning up. Cassell's Tablets will give you just help you need.

The following statement comes from Mrs. Bliss, of 24, Gravits Lane, Bognor, Sussex: "I had suffered ever since I can remember from biliousness and digestive troubles. Sick headaches were a constant trouble. I never wanted to eat, and when I did I always suffered afterwards. Often I could hardly see on account of the blurring and spots before my eyes. At night I did not sleep and in the mornings felt fit for nothing. I awoke with awful headaches and the pain was torment. When I commenced to take Cassell's Tablets the headaches ceased and I could sleep. My appetite improved, and I could eat without suffering, and now I am as well as anyone could wish to be."



TAKE TWO AT BED-TIME

and note how well you sleep, and how refreshed and fit you feel in the morning.

The Universal Home Remedy for

Indigestion Anaemia Sleeplessness Palpitation

Neurasthenia Nerve Pains Headache

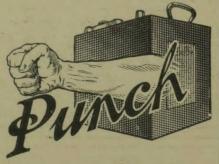
Dr. Cassell's **Tablets** Sold by Chemists and Stores throughout the



Cuticura Shaving Stick For Fastidious Men

The emollient medicinal properties of the new freely lathering Cuticura Shaving Stick permit shaving twice daily without irritation of the skin, leaving it softened and refreshed, with a youthful glow. Soap 1s., Talcum 1s.3d., Ointment 1s.3d. and 2s.6d. Sold everywhere. British Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, E. C. 1 Stand No. 199, Scottish Motor Show





That's what you need in a battery—Power, plenty of it, and the ability to deliver it quickly and readily.

You get that, and more, in the EXIDE. You get long life and freedom from repair bills, which make the EXIDE easily the cheapest battery to use. Buy the battery which costs you least.

WE Chloride ELECTRICAL STORAGE COMPANY LIMITED Clifton Junction, near Manchester. 219/229, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.









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In Quest of Quality.

To countless cigar smokers, the first Criterion marks the last step in their long Quest of Quality.

For, Criterion is in every respect, a high-class cigar comfortably within the reach of the average cigar smoker's purse.

Its appearance, smoking qualities, flavour and aroma are alike pleasing to the man of taste.

In Cedar Wood Cabinet Boxes of 25, 50 and 100.

SAMPLES OF FIVE for 3/-

CRITERION

Of all High-Class Tobacconists and Stores.

C36.



"WORTH ANOTHER SOLE?—Yes, and another after that. You'll get a lot of wear out of these yet, Sir!"

At the Lotus shop where you bought these shoes new, they take a kind of professional pride, not to say a fatherly interest, in their career. Because these shoes had it in them to grow old! They began well. They had the birth and breeding of leather and workmanship. They were your perfect fit.

THE LOTUS and DELTA boots and shoes are made to become familiar friends and favourites; to return a rich reward for care and polishing; to carry you, each pair, over a good long lap of life's highway and finally to die of an honoured old age.

LOTUS & DELTA

SHOES OF STANDING
Prices from 25/-

LOTUS LTD., STAFFORD & Northampton. AGENTS EVERYWHERE

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PRICE TWO SHILLINGS

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THE COLOURED PRESENTATION PLATE.

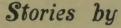
THE COVER TO LOOK OUT FOR.



"HERE'S TO YOU!"-THE COLOURED PLATE

29 Pages in Colours

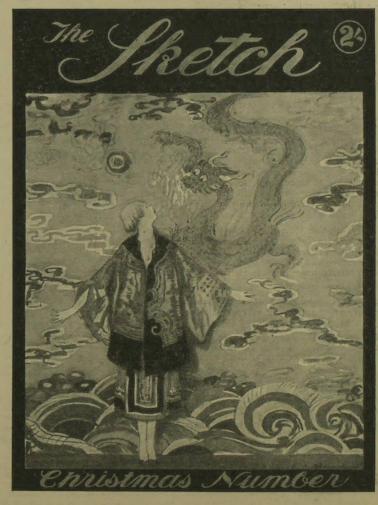
Ernest H. Shepard. Kenneth Forbes. S. S. Longley. Suzanne Lagneau. Louis Morin. R. E. Higgins. G. Bussière. André Lambert. Percy Sturdee. Lewis Baumer. René Bull. B. Miarko. James Clark. Orlando Greenwood. George Redon. G. N. Rochegrosse.



STACY AUMONIER - - "Madame Fatality."

DALE COLLINS - - "It Isn't the Same."

LAURENCE MEYNELL - "Circling the Square."



Published by The Illustrated London News and Sketch, Limited, 172, Strand, London, W.C.2.

A Wonderful Week for Your Hair

"HAIR-DRILL" EXHIBITION WEEK EXTENDED

Exhibition Closes-"Harlene-Hair-Drill" Gifts Continue.

HAIR-BEAUTIFYING FOUR-FOLD GIFT OUTFITS FOR COLOSSAL FREE

THIS IS THE GIFT THAT

AWAITS YOU.

Just think what a wonderful parcel awaits your acceptance ready packed up for you, just awaiting your name and address on the label.

1. A special supply of the world-famous hair-growing specific "Harlene-for-the-Hair," which, because it gives

to every tiny hair root in most pleasant and acceptable

You will receive FREE:

THE wonderful Empire Exhibition has perforce come to a close; but many thousands of people throughout this country and the Empire overseas are still eagerly applying for the Exhibition Celebration Hair Health and Beauty Gift Parcels.

In order that no reader shall be disappointed, and to meet this huge and universal demand, it has been decided to continue from the "Hair-Drill" Head-quarters the free distri-bution of these splendid toilet Gift Parcels so eagerly sought after

The opportunity then to have FREE instructions the world - famous "Harlene Hair-Drill" and FREE supplies of all the necessary pre-parations for carrying out this scientific method of growing hair is still open for the time being for everyone everywhere.

Everybody in this Great Year is doing all they can to look their best, and there is certainly little need to could be a control of the country little need to control of the control of to tell reaucis
"Harlene - Hair - Drill' tell readers that

will add charm to their appearance by improving the condition and adding to the health and beauty of the hair.

GIFT FOR "BOBBED" OR "UNBOBBED"—AND MEN TOO.

This important "Hair-Drill" announcement is made not so much to tell you what wonders "Harlene-Hair-Drill" will work in the condition of your hair, but to impress upon you the fact that you can still secure one of the "Souvenir Empire Year Hair-Drill Outfits" FREE and prove for yourself how Hair-Drill will give your hair that brilliant and radiant health which perhaps you never thought possible.

Ladies, whether their hair is "bobbed" or not, will find that as the "Hair-Drill" practice is followed, so new light and brightness comes to the hair. Thus, if either the hair is kept severely short, shingled or straight, or beautifully piled up in rich coils, the "Harlene-Hair-Drill" hair flashes back a brilliant radiance and charm.

Have you had your Empire Exhibition Hair-Drill Week Gift Outfit? If not, send at once and join in this Great National "Greater Hair Health" Movement. A Gift Parcel is already packed up for you and only awaits your name and address. Simply bost Coupon as directed, and your Gift Parcel will be immediately despatched to your own door

form the very elements they need to strengthen hairgrowth, assures for men and women a luxuriant head of hair and the complete banishment of hair troubles.

2. A supply of the delightful "Cremex" Shampoo

Harlene Hair Drill sense of lightness and freedom. "Cremex" has a distinctly tonic effect and prepares the hair for the "Hair-Drill" treatment.

3. A dainty supply of the specially prepared "Uzon" Brilliantine which acts as a light protective coating to the hair shafts and gives that final look of elegance to the healthy hair that "Harlene" grows. It is invaluable to those whose hair is brittle or where the scalp is inclined to be dry and scurfy.

> 4. The specially prepared "Harlene-Hair-Drill" Manual of Instruction, which alone is a valuable gift to anyone whose hair is out-of-condition, weak or falling.

> And all you have to do to secure this "Hair-Drill" Gift is to write your name and address clearly on a piece of plain paper and pin this to the coupon given below. Send these with fourpence in stamps to cover the cost of postage and packing of your parcel, and the same will reach you within a few hours. 1F your hair is Dull, Greasy or Lifeless, back will come its natural healthy, sun-shiny radiance.

IF you are troubled with Scurf or Dry Scalp, as the hair roots soak up the wonderful "Harlene" and gain new vitality, so this trouble will cease.

IF your hair is Thin or Falling, perhaps at the temple or on the crown of the head, your seven days' free Hair-Drill practice will prove how quickly this trouble can be overcome.

IF your hair is Splitting at the Ends, becoming difficult to dress, use the Free Hair-Drill preparations, and within a week see the wonderful difference!

IMPORTANT. WRITE AT ONCE.

Surely it is worth your while to take your pen in hand and by sending at once for your Free Gift prove how quickly "Harlene-Hair-Drill" will give you back the abundance of hair you may have lost.

So don't delay. Write at once and do your part to prove that the hair of the men and women of the British Empire can be the best in the world.

After a Free Trial, should you require them, you will be able to obtain further supplies of "Harlene" at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 9d. per bottle; "Uzon," Brilliantine at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per bottle; "Cremex" Shampoo Powders at 1s. 6d. per box of seven shampoos (single packets 3d. each); and "Astol" for Grey Hair at 3s. and 5s. per bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the world.

"HARLENE" FREE COUPON.

Detach and post to EDWARDS' HARLENE, LTD. 20, 22, 24 & 26, Lamb's Conduit St., London, W.C.1

Dear Sirs,—Please send me your free "Harlene" Four-Fold Hair-Growing Outsit as described. I enclose 4d. in stamps for postage and packing to my address.

(Illustrated London News, 29/11/24)

Write your FULL name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, pin this Coupon to it, and post as directed above. (Mark envelope "Sample Dept.")

N.B.—If your hair is GREY enclose extra 2d. stamp—6d. in all—and a FREE bottle of "ASTOL" Hair Colour Restorer will also be sent you.

IMPORTANT TO THE GREY-HAIRED!

IF your hair is Grey, Faded, or quickly losing its Colour, you should try at once the wonderful new liquid compound, "Astol," a remarkable discovery which gives back to grey hair new life and colour in a quick and natural manner. You can try "Astol" free of charge by enclosing an extra 2d. stamp for the postage and packing of the "Harlene-Hair-Drill" parcel—i.e., 6d. stamps in all—when, in addition to the splendid Four-fold Gift described in this announcement, a trial bottle of "Astol" will also be included absolutely free of charge.

NOTE TO READER.